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U.K. Fails In Bid for Rescue of London Bank

Market Turmoil Feared After £500 Million Loss At Office in Singapore

By Erik Ipsen
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — World financial markets went on alert after the Bank of England announced late Sunday night that there would be no rescue for Barings, the British merchant bank that announced crippling losses on Friday. The bank will now be forced into administration.

Barings, Britain's oldest merchant bank and one that has extensive operations in Asia, was reeling from losses now estimated to exceed £500 million (\$790 million). Officials said it was the fact that the losses could not yet be fully quantified that ultimately made any rescue impossible.

The Bank of England stressed that it was ready to provide liquidity to the banking system and London markets would open as normal on Monday.

Barings' officials aided by the Bank of England governor, Eddie George, and others had raced against the clock over the weekend in an attempt to shore up the bank before the opening of the first Asian financial markets at 9 P.M. London time Sunday night. Authorities feared that unless the situation could be stabilized, already jittery financial markets would be thrown into disarray when trading commenced on Monday.

Sources close to the negotiations said on Sunday that the rescue efforts had centered on first assessing the scale of the damage at Barings and then on finding enough cash to stabilize the situation pending the sale of Barings in part or in full to another institution. Once a clearer understanding of Barings' condition was reached, the Bank of England then turned, hat in hand, to other financial houses with operations in London in an attempt to persuade them to contribute to a so-called lifeboat fund.

"In the past, the Bank of England has been extremely efficient in sorting these sorts of things out," said Robert Thomas, senior bond strategist at NatWest Markets.

"The problem with this one as with BCCI, is that the problem is not just domestic," said Mr. Thomas, referring to the complex collapse of the Bank of Credit & Commerce International in 1991. "When you get different countries' regulatory authorities involved, the interests of one may differ from the interests of another." In the Barings case, the lead was quickly taken by the Bank of England in its capacity as the

See BANK, Page 9



The deputy U.S. trade representative, Charlene Barshefsky, left, toasting the pact Sunday with Trade Minister Wu Yi.

U.S.-China Accord Averts a Trade War

Signing Follows Beijing Raid of Plant That Violated American Copyrights

By Steve Mufson
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — U.S. and Chinese negotiators signed an agreement Sunday on the protection of intellectual property, narrowly averting a trade war after all-night talks and an early-morning raid by the Chinese military on a compact and laser disk factory in Shenzhen.

Chinese and American trade officials completed the pact just before U.S. sanctions on more than \$1 billion worth of imported Chinese-made goods were to go into effect.

[President Bill Clinton hailed the accord Sunday, calling it a strong agreement that would help U.S. companies and workers. Reuters reported from Washington.]

U.S. action in China is part of the broader economic strategy of my administration to create high-paying jobs for Americans," he said.

A 20-page, single-spaced enforcement plan calls on Beijing to inspect over the next three months every one of the 29 compact and laser disk factories in China and to destroy pirated goods and equipment used to produce them. U.S. officials have confirmed that six of those plants were shut down during the negotiations.

One key sticking point was resolved early Sunday when the People's Liberation Army raided and closed down the Shenfei plant in the southern boomtown of Shenzhen. American officials considered it the

most flagrant violator of copyrights in China. It gained notoriety for selling copies here of "The Lion King" video, which has not yet been released in the United States.

The accord also provides greater access for U.S. recording and film to the Chinese market, lifting existing Chinese quotas on imported movies and permitting revenue-sharing and distribution arrangements between American film studios and Chinese partners.

The agreement also addresses irritating issues for U.S. companies operating here. Although Chinese courts can impose fairly substantial fines and other penalties on violators of copyrights, patents and trademarks, in practice prosecutors rarely ask for the maximum penalties and often ask for the minimum. Under the accord, there are assurances about seeking stiffer penalties for producers of knockoff goods.

The two sides also pledged to share detailed information about violators who are caught and prosecuted to make sure enforcement actions are followed through. Earlier, American companies complained that one pirate compact disk maker was briefly closed down and then allowed to reopen.

China pledged to create interministerial and interprovincial strike and task forces to crack down on piracy, China said in the past that practical political and bureaucratic issues had obstructed its efforts to

See TRADE, Page 9

Intellectuals Ask Beijing For Probe of Corruption

By Patrick E. Tyler
New York Times Service

BEIJING — A dozen prominent intellectuals have formally petitioned China's parliamentary bodies to conduct an independent investigation into corruption in the Chinese leadership.

The surprisingly bold step by a group that includes two former top editors of The People's Daily, the official Communist Party newspaper, represents a significant challenge to party leaders as they prepare for the death of Deng Xiaoping and an unpredictable period of political transition.

The petition appeared as more than 4,500 delegates to the parliamentary bodies are assembling for their annual sessions.

The presentation of the 2,000-word petition marks the first time in a year that an organized group of scholars, writers and

former Communist Party members have joined together to call openly for sweeping democratic reforms. Their assertions indicate that despite continuing repression, advocates of democracy remain determined to press political reforms on the collective leadership that has been installed by Mr. Deng, China's paramount leader.

The petition says the only permanent solution to corruption is the establishment of a constitutional democracy with independent legislative and judicial branches that would supervise government operations and police the conduct of the party.

"Corruption, in the form of trading power for money, has become the principal affliction causing great public resentment and capable of leading to social upheaval," the petition states.

Citing government statistics showing

See CHINA, Page 9

Soviet-Era Atomic Debris Orbits Earth

By William J. Broad
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — After sifting clues for five years, a team of scientific sleuths has found that puzzling clouds of junk orbiting the Earth are made up of radioactive debris leaking from a large group of orbiting Russian nuclear reactors.

It is the first major case of nuclear pollution in space and one of the messiest environmental legacies of the Cold War.

The atomic debris, estimated at 70,000 detectable particles and perhaps millions of smaller ones, poses no danger to hu-

mans, experts say. But it threatens to damage working satellites and will force engineers to add more shielding to help protect new spacecraft.

The cloud is seemingly destined to grow, though by how much is unclear. "We're worried about it," Dr. Donald J. Kessler, the senior scientist for orbital debris studies at NASA, said. "It looks like it could be pretty bad."

Experts say the episode drives home the dangers posed by dead satellites, shattered rocket stages and millions of other bits of manmade debris that speed around the Earth in an orbital junkyard.

The mess has grown so great over the decades that it now threatens to erupt

into a chain reaction in which a speeding scrap hits a large object, shattering it into hundreds of pieces that repeat and amplify the process in a cascade of destruction.

The Russian reactors are threatening to wreak havoc in the most crowded orbit in the heavens, roughly 600 miles (970 kilometers) up. The band is jammed with satellites for navigation, surveillance, weather tracking and observation of natural resources.

The leaks are of a radioactive and highly corrosive coolant, a mixture of sodium and potassium in liquid metal

See JUNK, Page 9

The New Spy Game: A Battle for Markets

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

PARIS — When Prime Minister Edouard Balladur of France traveled to Saudi Arabia in January 1994, he and his cabinet could scarcely conceal their excitement about nailing down a lucrative deal that would open up a market long dominated by Americans.

The \$6 billion package was ready to be signed when Mr. Balladur sat down with King Fahd of Saudi Arabia. It included a huge arms transfer of warships and missiles, three big-ticket military maintenance contracts and the plum the French had been pursuing for years: a lion's share for the French-led Airbus consortium in modernizing the Saudia state airline fleet.

But Mr. Balladur returned home empty-handed. King Fahd had inexplicably balked over the terms of the deal at the last minute, and two months later the French learned why.

A high-pressure campaign waged by the U.S. government persuaded the Saudis to give the entire airline contract to Boeing and McDonnell Douglas. Washington had employed its vast intelligence network, including CIA agents and, according to one source, the international eavesdropping capabilities of the National Security Agency, to sniff out French bribes and generous financing terms. In addition, a personal sales pitch to King Fahd by President Bill Clinton helped to sway the monarch.

At the same time, the CIA was picking

up reports of large French bribes to Brazilian officials with influence over a \$1.4 billion project to build a high-tech radar system that would measure the health of the Amazon rain forest and detect drug trafficking, according to American officials quoted in news reports here and in Washington. The espionage work helped Raytheon Corp. snatch the deal away from its rival, the French electronics firm Thomson-CSF.

The double blow floored the French government. For years French politicians, state-run businesses and intelligence agents had collaborated for the greater national glory of securing huge export contracts. But now they were being beaten at

See FRANCE, Page 9

Russia's Mafia Stakes Claim on the West

By Lee Hockstader
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — He was a man who tended carefully to his appearance, favoring a dapper little handkerchief tucked neatly in his suit pocket. No one would call him a dandy, though; he was too shrewd, his black eyes too piercing. And by all indications, the Soviet Union considered him one of the most dangerous men in the country.

For years, Vyacheslav Ivankov slipped through the grasp of Soviet authorities, eluding capture and prosecution with the help of fast cars and smart lawyers. When he was finally tried and sentenced to a long prison term in 1982, the career of Mr. Ivankov — once dubbed "the father of Soviet extortion" by the press — seemed at an end.

But in 1991, just as the Soviet Union was collapsing, Mr. Ivankov was back. Released from prison thanks to the intervention of powerful officials, he applied for a visa to the United States, listing his occupation as film director, the Russian police said. Now he lives in New York, where FBI and local law enforcement officials say he

First of two articles

is suspected of leading one of the mafia groups that have sprung up among the city's 200,000-strong Russian émigré community.

The story of Mr. Ivankov's rise to prominence tracks the extraordinary growth of Russian organized crime. Like Mr. Ivankov, the broad and diverse array of crime groups operating across the country quietly grew in the 1960s and '70s, gained major influence in the 1980s and has expanded far beyond former Soviet territory in the 1990s.

Unacknowledged for years by the Soviet state, its leaders confined for long terms in prison, organized crime is now at the fore of Russia's problems. In cities across the former Soviet Union, hundreds of gangs practice extortion, fraud and murder, as well as operate banking, wholesale and retail businesses, and conduct illegal trade in raw materials, said police and government officials.

In Western Europe and the United States "organized crime controls only criminal activities such as prostitution, drug trafficking and gambling," wrote Pyotr Filippov, a former adviser to President Boris N. Yeltsin, in a report to the president last year. "In our country, it controls all types of activities."

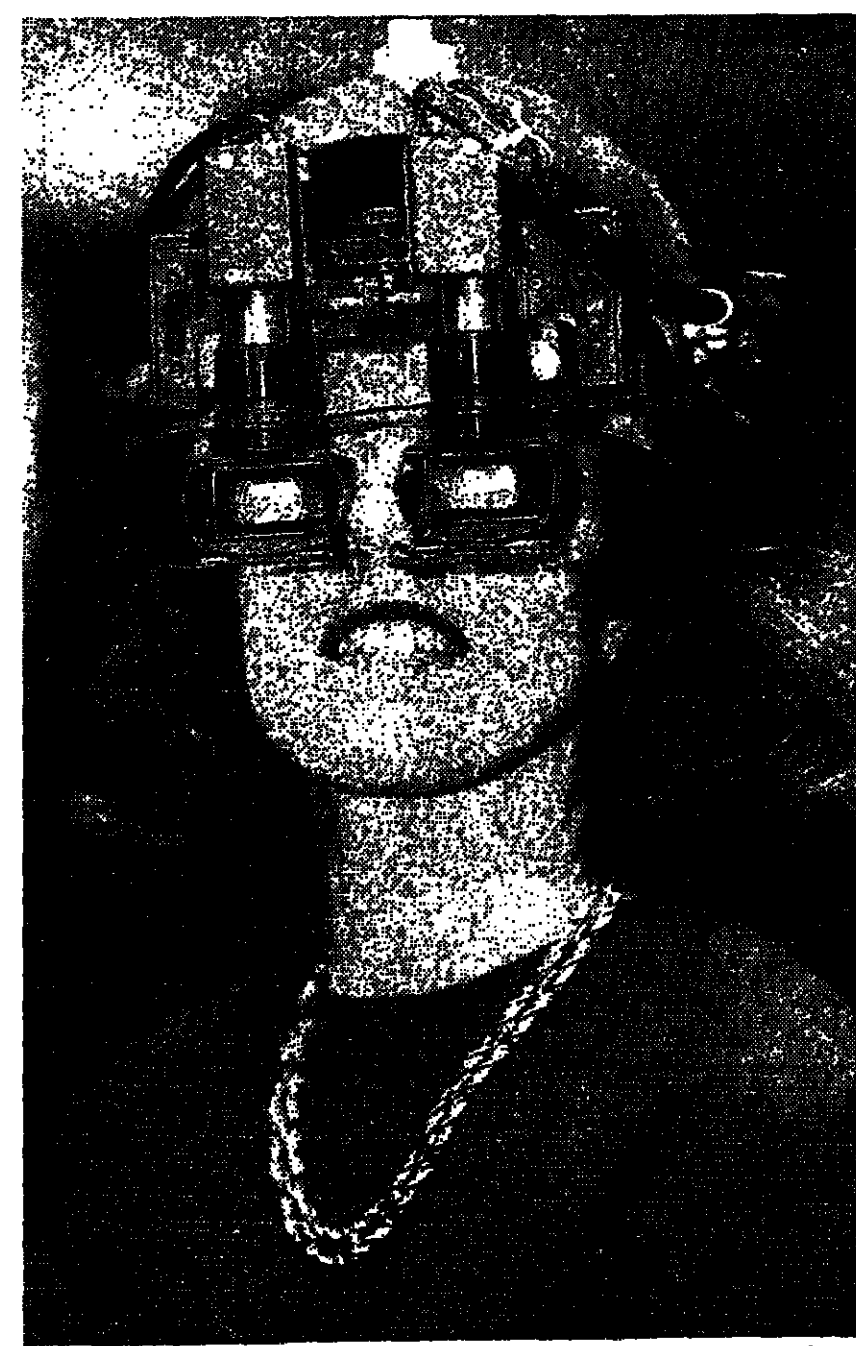
In the former Soviet republic of Georgia, an alleged criminal leader with a long prison record and a private militia loyal to him is the right-hand man to the country's leader, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, the former Soviet foreign minister. In Russia's Far Eastern city of Khabarovsk, an ex-convict named Vladimir (The Poodle) Podiatov, who spent 17 years in prison, is said by the police to be the city's foremost power broker, allegedly controlling his own television station and much commerce in the city.

In major Russian cities, according to the police and Mr. Filippov, it is the rare retail establishment that does not make regular payments for security. Those shops that do not pay extortion money to gangsters often pay the police or private security firms to protect them from the gangs. Shopkeepers, kiosk owners and restaurateurs discuss their *krivsha*, or "cover," as casually as an American business owner might discuss rising overhead.

The police in Russia say that about 400

MOSCOW, Page 9

AGENDA



HEADY SIGHT — A visitor to the G-7 Information Society Showcase checking out a virtual reality headset in Brussels. The G-7 countries, meanwhile, agreed to speed up telecommunications deregulation. Page 11.

Somalis Protest Clan Fighting

MOGADISHU, Somalia (Reuters) — Hundreds of women marched through the streets of Mogadishu chanting for peace late Sunday after rival militias fought each other with mortars and anti-aircraft guns.

Crowds of women in traditional flowing robes strode past groups of clan members, their guns at the ready, demanding an end to the killings.

"No more brother killing brother," yelled the women.

The fighters, who battled sporadically for several hours outside the UN-controlled airport, are from different families of General Mohammed Farrah Aidid's Habre Gedir clan.

Stray rounds whizzed over the heads of UN peacekeepers, who are preparing to evacuate the country.

Related article, Page 7

PAGE TWO	Saying 'Cancer' in Japan
THE AMERICAS	Page 3.
Party's Vows Meet Politics	
ASIA	Page 4.
36 Held in Karachi Attacks	
EUROPE	Page 6.
IRA Would Accept a Delay	
INTERNATIONAL	Page 7.
Lebanon Coast Blockade	
SPORTS	Page 17.
Boxer Given '50-50' Chance	
Opinion	Page 8.
Books	Page 9.
Sports	Pages 16-17.
Crossword	Page 17.
International Classified	Page 4.

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Armenia.....	11.20 FF
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France.....	1.200 CFA
Germany.....	1.200 CFA
Greece.....	1.200 CFA
Hong Kong.....	1.200 CFA
India.....	1.200 CFA
Indonesia.....	1.200 CFA
Italy.....	1.200 CFA
Japan.....	1.200 CFA
Korea.....	1.200 CFA
Lebanon.....	1.200 CFA
Luxembourg.....	8.00 FF
Morocco.....	11.20 FF
Netherlands.....	1.400 CFA
Norway.....	9.00 FF
Poland.....	9.00 FF
Portugal.....	9.00 FF
Romania.....	9.00 FF
Russia.....	9.00 FF
Saudi Arabia.....	9.00 FF
Senegal.....	9.00 FF
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THE AMERICAS

When 'Contract With America' Meets Politics as Usual

By Judith Havemann
and Barbara Vobejda
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Republican revolution has run up against old-fashioned politics, with a farm-state legislator persuading his fellow party leaders to abandon a welfare-reform plan that had angered agricultural interests.

Pat Roberts, the Kansas Republican who heads the House Agriculture Committee, had been arguing for the past month against a proposal to replace the nation's \$27 billion food stamp program with direct cash payments to the states.

The proposal, one of the provisions of the Republicans' "Contract With America," had drawn strong opposition from grocers, farmers and advocates for the poor, who said the 31-year-old program ensured a basic level of nutrition for low-income American families.

"We want one program at least to be a safety net for people who are truly needy," Mr. Roberts said.

Mr. Roberts's successful rebellion was one of several signs that the Republican version of welfare reform has begun to run into obstacles on its road to passage by the House of Representatives, let alone the Senate.

In a letter signed by three Republican and three Democratic governors, the National Governors' Association took issue with provisions of welfare legislation recently approved by a House subcommittee.

While Republican governors played down their differences with the House, it was clear that they were increasingly concerned that, as the welfare legislation moved through more congressional panels, more federal strings were being attached to the funding.

"There's no question there's been some erosion of a pure block grant strategy," said Governor John Engler

of Michigan, one of the Republicans who signed the letter.

Mr. Engler said he was also concerned about the decision not to turn over food stamp funds to the states. He and other Republican governors had approved the House Republican version of welfare reform assuming that food stamps, like other federal programs, would be replaced with direct cash payments to the states.

Mr. Engler said the disagreement over food stamps was "a serious problem and one we're going to discuss."

Governors have said they need to be able to pool funds from various federal programs to compensate for spending cuts being planned as programs are returned to the states in block grants.

Agriculture Committee members have balked at simply handing over the funding for food stamps in cash to the states, claiming such a move would increase the potential for abuse in a program where 10 percent of the money is already lost to fraud.

Food stamps are one of the nation's largest welfare programs, with 27 million recipients, more than half of them children.

Unlike other welfare programs, in which benefits vary from state to state, the food stamp program has national eligibility rules, enabling a family of three living in any state to receive the coupons if their income is \$1,027 a month or less.

Often, food stamps have served as federal safety net under state safety nets. Families living in states with lower welfare payments got more food stamps to make up the difference. Food stamps have been guaranteed to eligible families regardless of the total cost to the nation.

In other developments, House Republicans easily won passage of a temporary freeze on new federal regulations.

The measure would prevent the Clinton administration from imple-

menting hundreds of federal rules dating back to shortly after the Republican election victory in November.

The freeze would remain in place until the end of this year, or whenever Congress enacts permanent restrictions on the government's regulatory authority.

Those restrictions, which include erecting cost-benefit and risk-assessment hurdles for federal rules, will be discussed in the House this week.

The ultimate goal, said Representative David Martin McIntosh, Republican of Indiana, is to "go back and rewrite" a whole range of long-standing federal statutes, including those governing clean water, workplace safety, drug approvals and endangered species protection.

The bill, which faces an uncertain future in the Senate and a promised presidential veto, passed Friday by a vote of 276 to 146, with 51 Democrats joining the Republicans.

POLITICAL NOTES

Republicans Stand Firm on Budget

WASHINGTON — Senate Republican leaders say they will not go along with Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, and change their proposed balanced-budget amendment to the U.S. Constitution so that it would bar intervention by federal courts, even if it means defeat for the amendment in a showdown vote Tuesday.

"If we're going to emasculate the amendment by putting provisions in there that are loopholes, we might as well quit now," said Senator Orrin G. Hatch of Utah, floor leader for the amendment. "Why not lose straight up and let every American know who did it to us?"

The impasse created a new obstacle for the amendment — centerpiece of the new Republican-led Congress's agenda for the year — just as it appeared to be within striking distance of the two-thirds majority required for passage.

The amendment sailed through the House last month by a vote of 300 to 132, and its sponsors have been predicting quick approval in the Senate.

Mr. Nunn, one of five uncommitted Democrats who hold the key to the amendment's fate, surprised many colleagues last week when he said on the Senate floor that he would vote against the amendment unless it was changed to bar the courts from intervening to force tax increases or spending cuts. (WP)

Glickman Nomination Still in Silo

WASHINGTON — Dan Glickman's nomination as President Bill Clinton's choice for agriculture secretary has been delayed while the FBI tries to resolve whether he adequately reimbursed the House of Representatives and his campaign for personal expenses charged on credit cards, according to law enforcement and administration sources.

Mr. Clinton announced two months ago that he intended to nominate Mr. Glickman, a former Kansas congressman.

But in the course of a routine background investigation, it was discovered that Mr. Glickman's daughter had used her father's credit cards routinely dating back to the late 1980s, according to sources familiar with the case. Mr. Glickman has said he fully reimbursed both the House and his campaign.

The prospect of another difficult nomination comes at a particularly bad time for the White House, which is still struggling to save Mr. Clinton's embattled choice for surgeon general, Henry W. Foster Jr.

Partly because of Dr. Foster — and the growing list of high-level Clinton appointees whose backgrounds have generated fireworks — officials say extra precautions are being taken with Mr. Glickman to examine every allegation of possible misconduct. (WP)

New Charges Slow Foster Approval

WASHINGTON — The White House has tried to repel the latest assault on Dr. Foster — accusations that he played a marginal but knowing role in the infamous Tuskegee experiment in which 400 black men were denied treatment for syphilis to study their progress of the disease.

Dr. Foster emphatically denied the accusations that he knew the details of the medical experiment three years before it was publicly disclosed in 1972 in news reports. The charges were made by the Family Research Council, a conservative group that has been at the forefront of efforts to defeat the Foster nomination.

John Podesta, a senior adviser to Mr. Clinton, said: "Once again, the nomination of Dr. Foster, a good, decent and dedicated physician, has entered the land of political distortion."

The Tuskegee experiment, or, as it was formally known, "The Tuskegee Study of Untreated Syphilis in the Negro Male," was conducted by the U.S. Public Health Service for 40 years beginning in 1932. In the study, the subjects, almost all sharecroppers from the Tuskegee-Macon County, Alabama, area, were denied treatment for the disease. (NYT)

Quote/Unquote

The House Budget Committee chairman, John R. Kasich, Republican of Ohio, on the balanced budget amendment: "It isn't like we're trying to haul a Mack truck — attach ourselves to a Mack truck — and then pull it 100 yards with the power of our own bodies. There's an impression out there this is somehow impossible or terribly difficult. It's not that at all." (WP)

Away From Politics

Two New York judges fell ill after receiving envelopes containing an unidentified reddish brown powder, the police said. Judges Betty Stanton and Barbara Panepinto were treated for minor allergic reactions. Investigators were trying to determine a motive. (AP)

A man was convicted in the rape and murder of a woman during the hijacking of her car in New Brunswick, New Jersey. Scott R. Johnson, 25, was found guilty of 13 counts, including murder, kidnapping and rape, in the death of Gail Shollar, 35. Her daughter Andrea, 3, who was with her, was unharmed. (AP)

A flaming shopping cart was rammed through the door of an abortion clinic in Albuquerque, New Mexico, the fourth attack on the clinic this year. Ricky Lee McDonald, 38, was arrested and charged in all four attacks. No one was injured in the latest attack. (AP)

A black teenager whose shooting by a white police officer sparked protests has died. Lawrence Meyers, 16, was shot last week in Paterson, New Jersey. (AP)



President Alberto Fujimori of Peru, waist-deep in a small lake, talking to the press during his visit to the border zone.

Mortar Shells Fall Near Peruvian Leader

LIMA — President Alberto Fujimori of Peru came under mortar fire as he was leaving a jungle conflict zone with Ecuador, but no one in his group was injured, according to press reports.

Mr. Fujimori, accompanied by sol-

diers, security personnel and reporters, was hiking along a muddy trail when three mortar rounds landed, one just 50 meters (150 feet) from the group, local television and radio reports said.

According to the reports, the president's group was returning from a two-

day journey to a military outpost at Cueva de los Tayos, near the Peru-Ecuador border, when the barrage occurred.

Efforts to confirm the reports independently were not immediately successful. Mr. Fujimori made no statement to the press afterward.

Simpson's Lawyers Ready 'Star' Witness

Hopes Are Shaky for an Alibi

LOS ANGELES — O.J. Simpson's lawyers spent Sunday coaching a star witness whose testimony could prove to be a minefield of contradictions and inconsistencies.

Rosa Maria Lopez, whose reluctance to testify has already given the lawyers headaches, was due to take the stand Monday as an alibi witness in Mr. Simpson's double murder trial.

But Miss Lopez, who has already been called a liar by Christopher A. Darden, the deputy district attorney, is sure to be attacked at length by prosecutors, who seek to discredit her testimony.

Experts said that the defense was "rolling the dice" by putting Miss Lopez on the stand.

Mr. Simpson has pleaded not guilty in the killings of his former wife, Nicole Brown Simpson, and her friend Ronald L. Goldman. The two were stabbed and slashed to death outside Nicole Simpson's house in the Brentwood section of Los Angeles on June 12.

Prosecutors say Mr. Simpson drove there from his estate two miles away, killed them, then drove back. The two were slain, according to the prosecution scenario, at about 10:15 P.M.

But Miss Lopez, a live-in

housekeeper at the home next door to Mr. Simpson's, was due to testify that she saw Mr. Simpson's Ford Bronco parked outside his estate at between 10:15 and 10:20 that night.

She contradicted herself several times during a hearing on Friday to determine if her testimony should be taken immediately because she was unlikely to return to Los Angeles after going to her native El Salvador to escape the intense media attention she said had "destroyed" her life.

Under questioning from a defense lawyer, Johnnie L. Cochran Jr., Miss Lopez said she had reserved a seat Friday morning on a flight leaving for San Salvador, El Salvador's capital, on Saturday night.

But Mr. Darden attacked that statement, saying a check with the airline had turned up no reservation in her name. "You lied, didn't you Miss Lopez," Mr. Darden said.

After several follow-up questions from the prosecutor, Miss Lopez, speaking through an interpreter, admitted that but said she had intended to make the reservation.

Mr. Darden then confronted her with the information that she had booked a return ticket to El Salvador on Feb. 17, leaving on March 15 and returning March 20, suggesting she fully intended to return. Miss Lopez said she had changed her mind.

Mr. Darden also pointed out that Miss Lopez was not wearing a watch, and had not been seen with a watch during the many times she was videotaped by television cameramen.

Prosecutors will assert that Miss Lopez was not in the habit of wearing a watch and could only make a vague guess at the time she saw Mr. Simpson's vehicle parked in the street.

Legal experts said that while the defense had a difficult task, the prosecution faced its own problems in cross-examining Miss Lopez, given the short time they had to prepare without the advantage of interviewing the witness independently.

Superior Court Judge Lance A. Ito's decision to allow a key defense witness to testify out of order in the middle of the prosecution's carefully prepared case could also pose problems for the district attorney's office.

Dramatic Revelations in Mexico Murder Case

By Tod Robberson
Washington Post Service

MEXICO CITY — Attorney General Antonio Lozano has opened a dramatic new chapter in the investigation of a presidential candidate's assassination with the announcement that two gunmen were involved in the slaying and that a coverup clearly occurred.

Although the announcement was welcomed by the Mexican public as an unusually frank revelation in a case fraught with discrepancies, Mr. Lozano raised more questions than he answered regarding a possible conspiracy behind the assassination March 23 of the Institutional Revolutionary Party's presidential candidate, Luis Donaldo Colosio Murrieta.

Mr. Colosio had been almost certain to succeed the man who chose him, President Carlos Salinas de Gortari, given the fact that the party has never lost a presidential election since its founding in 1928. Ernesto Zedillo replaced Mr. Colosio on the ticket and assumed the presidency Dec. 1 after winning national elections in August.

Mr. Lozano's announcement strongly suggests that Salinas administration officials botched a series of investigations last year in which, according to the attorney general, evidence was manipulated, important witness testimony was ignored and key suspects were allowed to walk free.

On Saturday, opposition members of the legislature called for hearings on why top

Salinas administration officials withheld or mishandled crucial information in the case.

The new revelations regarding Mr. Colosio's death are likely to contribute to concerns that Mexico may not be as stable a place to invest as the Salinas and Zedillo governments have maintained.

Until now, the government has maintained that the killing at a Tijuana campaign rally was carried out by a lone, deranged gunman, Mario Aburto Martinez. One of the main discrepancies in previous government investigations, however, was the fact that Mr. Colosio was shot twice at point-blank range from opposite sides, with the bullets traveling in widely different trajectories.

On Saturday, the attorney

general's office said police have arrested a man they accuse of being the second gunman, identified as Othon Cortes Vazquez, 38, as well as the head of Mr. Colosio's private bodyguard detail, Fernando de la Sota.

Mr. Lozano said he is still in the preliminary phase of his investigation and has not suggested which individuals or groups were responsible. But his findings, which officials say carry Mr. Zedillo's full endorsement, point a finger directly at the Salinas administration for failure to make public evidence pointing to a broader plot.

According to Mr. Lozano, investigators appointed by Mr. Salinas failed to note that a bullet found at the crime scene where Mr. Colosio's body fell

was made of lead, whereas a bullet fired into Mr. Colosio's head was made of a copper compound. Tests showed that the lead bullet had been fired directly into the ground, apparently after Mr. Colosio's body was removed from the scene.

"The bullet was planted at the scene," Mr. Lozano said, "and imprecisely placed among pools of blood" where Mr. Colosio's body had fallen. He also dismissed the conclusions of two Salinas-appointed prosecutors that Mr. Aburto was the only gunman involved.

The murder "was the result of action by various individuals," Mr. Lozano said, adding that new videotape evidence "clearly shows collusion between several people" in the killing.

Paul Bates, U.S. Colonel, Dies

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Paul L. Bates, 86, the white colonel who commanded the first black tank battalion to enter combat in World War II, has died.

He died of cancer at his home in Dadeville, Florida, on Tuesday.

In January 1943, Colonel Bates took command of the 761st Tank Battalion, all of whose enlisted men were black. The 761st entered combat in November 1944 as part of General George Patton's Third Army and fought for 183 consecutive days without relief, according to David Williams, a veteran of the battalion and the author of "Hill Hard," an account of the unit.

While in Texas, Colonel Bates refused to court-martial a black officer who had refused to move to the rear of a bus at Fort Hood. The officer was Jackie Robinson, who would break the color line in major league baseball. Mr. Robinson recounted the incident in his autobiography.

Michael Vincent Gazzo, 71, an actor best known for his role as a Mafia lieutenant in the film "The Godfather, Part II," died Feb. 14 from complications of a stroke, a family spokeswoman said in Los Angeles.

Felix Ermacora, 72, an Austrian law professor who served

for nearly 12 years as UN investigator on Afghanistan, died Friday, his family said in Vienna. He was suffering from an illness he picked up while on a UN mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan in December.

Ellen Subberger Straus, 69, who was active in Call for Ac-

tion and other nonprofit organizations and in the communications industry, died Friday in New York from cancer.

Kalpna Joshi, 81, a Bengali who was prominent in India's struggle for independence from British rule, died Feb. 8 in Calcutta.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
PROVINCE OF SANTA FE

EXPLANATORY NOTICE ABOUT INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC BID No. 006
TREASURY AND FINANCE MINISTRY
PROVINCIAL EXECUTORY UNIT
NATIONAL MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
PROGRAM OF FINANCIAL IMPROVEMENT AND ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT OF ARGENTINE PROVINCES
CARRYING OUT OF THE WORKS:
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EUROPE

IRA Chief Says Delay Won't Hurt Peace Talks

By James F. Clarity
New York Times Service

DUBLIN — Gerry Adams, the political leader of the Irish Republican Army, said Sunday that although he wants full-fledged negotiations on a peace settlement in Northern Ireland to begin immediately, he could accept a delay of several months "if the issues are being discussed with urgency."

As his party, Sinn Féin, the IRA's political wing, was concluding the second day of its annual conference, he indicated in an interview that he wanted to allay fears that the IRA might resume its campaign of violence if progress toward all-party negotiations slowed down in the wake of the new peace proposals offered last week by the prime ministers of Britain and Ireland.

Asked on national radio if he felt full-fledged negotiations, in which Sinn Féin would talk with the two governments and other Northern political parties, might not begin for "months at least," he replied, "That may be fair enough provided the issues are being discussed with urgency. I think republicans are fairly patient."

The remarks were the most conciliatory he has made on the timing of the talks.

But he also parried a statement made Sunday by the British Northern Ireland secretary, Sir Patrick Mayhew, on the timing of the talks and on the issue that is blocking them, the decommissioning of the IRA arsenal, estimated at 100 tons of weapons, including explosives.

Sir Patrick repeated Britain's position that the exploratory



Mr. Adams, the political leader of the Irish Republican Army, conferring with Lilita Sliemach, Sinn Féin's general secretary, during the party's annual meeting in Dublin.

talks between British civil servants and Sinn Féin could not be upgraded by the participation of British ministers until "substantial progress" had been made on the disarmament issue.

Mr. Adams, who spoke favorably of the British-IRA proposals at the party conference in Dublin, said: "Mayhew's position is a tactical one. There is no principle behind it. I think

he's making a major mistake on how he sees this. You can't launch a discussion document one week and then say you're not going to have discussions."

Then, as if to balance his conciliatory statement on the timing of talks, he added, "If every month Patrick Mayhew trots out the same old excuse for not engaging in talks with Sinn Féin, if it appears that all the

British are trying to do is tactically defuse the dynamic of the republican struggle, then that will place the entire peace process in considerable jeopardy."

[A Sinn Féin official, Martin McGuinness, quoted by Reuters, said the demand for disarmament was untenable. "The decommissioning argument put up by the British must be seen for what it is, an excuse to delay

all-party talks," he told the conference's 500 delegates.]

Officials and analysts said that Sir Patrick's restatement of the disarmament policy was an effort to reassure Protestant leaders in the North that Britain was not caving in to Sinn Féin demands.

The Protestant unionists want Northern Ireland to remain British and have condemned the new peace proposals as a London-Dublin plot to reunify Ireland. They say unification would mean that the Protestant majority in the North would be swallowed up by the overwhelmingly Roman Catholic Irish Republic.

On the arms issue, Mr. Adams said, "The big initiative of 1994 was the silencing of IRA guns," a reference to the IRA cease-fire that began on Sept. 1.

"There has been no decommissioning of British forces," he added. "I want to see a total demilitarization." Using the popular term for hiding weapons, he noted that in Ireland, "there is a tradition of putting the pike in the thatch," and that in other peace settlements around the world, "there is no evidence of weapons being turned in by insurgents until after a peace settlement."

He said the IRA was already outgunned by Britain and that "the vast majority of licensed weapons in the North are in the hands of unionists."

The Sinn Féin meeting was held at Mansion House, the residence of the Lord Mayor of Dublin. The Dublin Council barred Sinn Féin from using the house for four years because it refused to denounce IRA violence, which it still has not done.

3 Pressed To Resign In Belgian Arms Probe

Reuters

BRUSSELS — Pressure grew Sunday for the resignation of three top members of the governing Flemish Socialist Party linked to a corruption scandal involving arms purchases.

The three are the NATO secretary-general, Willy Claes; Foreign Minister Frank Vandenbroucke of Belgium, and Louis Tobback, the party leader.

Mr. Claes, Mr. Vandenbroucke and Mr. Tobback acknowledged last week that they had known that Agusta, an Italian aircraft maker, had offered the party a "gift" of 50 million Belgian francs (\$1.66 million) after winning a contract to sell 46 helicopters to the Belgian Army in 1988.

The three also said they told the party treasurer, Edouard Mangel, not to accept the money. Mr. Mangel currently is being held in prison in connection with the scandal.

Earlier, the three had denied any knowledge of illegal payments connected with the awarding of the contract.

"These three people lied and know they lied," said Jackie Moreel of the opposition Green Party in a televised debate. "People have resigned in this country for less than that."

In January 1994, three top French-speaking Socialists, including a deputy prime minister, resigned in connection with the Agusta affair. All of the men denied any wrongdoing.

Pressure was strongest for Mr. Claes, who was economic affairs minister of Belgium at the time of the Agusta contract, to leave the prestigious post at the North Atlantic Treaty Organization he has occupied since October.

Poll results published in the Flemish-language newspaper *Het Laatste Nieuws* said 96 percent of Flemish-speakers believed Mr. Claes should resign, compared with 65 percent saying Mr. Vandenbroucke should go and 74 percent favoring Mr. Tobback's resignation.

The leader of Belgium's French-speaking Liberal Party, Jean Gol, said he could not understand why the three men had not "owned up" that they were aware of the Agusta payments.

"There have been too many lies and half-truths," Mr. Gol said in a television interview. "They must resign."

Prime Minister Jean-Luc Dehaene said last week that he saw no reason for his foreign minister to resign and that it was up to Mr. Vandenbroucke to make such a decision.

Scalfaro and Berlusconi Duel Over Date for Italian Elections

Reuters

ROME — Smoldering political tensions in Italy over the date of a general election boiled over during the weekend as President Oscar Luigi Scalfaro and Silvio Berlusconi, the former prime minister, exchanged angry words.

Mr. Scalfaro, who by law would set the electoral process in motion by dissolving Parliament, issued a clear warning to Mr. Berlusconi to end his sniping at the stop-gap government of Prime Minister Lamberto Dini.

"There is a Parliament with full powers and a government which is just a month old," Mr. Scalfaro said Saturday in Arezzo. "It was supposed to be a 'cease-fire' government, and we can't allow everyone to take potshots at it."

Mr. Scalfaro did not name Mr. Berlusconi, but the media tycoon has constantly called for a quick general election since a mutiny by his Northern League partner brought down his coalition government in December.

Mr. Berlusconi, who on Friday accused Mr. Scalfaro of

trampling Italy's interests by refusing to order a return to the polls, hit back with a statement Saturday night in which he called the president's language offensive.

"Elections are the only way to restore confidence and solidity to institutions and to an economy which is under great strain because of the machinations that overturned the result of last March's general election," Mr. Berlusconi said.

"This is the opinion of the majority of Italians and the most authoritative foreign ob-

servers, starting with the German central bank," he added.

The new tensions surfaced as the Italian lira fell badly against the German mark. The lira plunged to lows of below 1,120 against the mark on Friday as investors look fright at the continuing political uncertainty.

The outlook remains unclear, but most political commentators believe a general election is almost inevitable, probably in June or October.

Mr. Dini, a former central banker and treasury minister under Mr. Berlusconi, took of-

fice last month at the head of a "government of experts."

The government set a limited four-point legislative program and is about to begin work on pension reform, the final item on its agenda. Mr. Dini has said that he will offer to step aside once his program has been approved.

That is likely to pave the way for a general election. But Mr. Scalfaro could seek to persuade Mr. Dini to stay on or invite someone else to try to form a government if a majority of deputies remains opposed to a dissolution.

The Senate is to begin examining a 20 trillion lire (\$12.3 billion) minibudget on Tuesday. The package is designed to curb the state's huge deficit.

The parties grouped in Berlusconi's Freedom Alliance are undecided whether to seek to block the package, a tactic which could force Mr. Dini's resignation and early elections.

Russian Assault Traps Civilians, Witnesses Say

Reuters

GOITY, Russia — Hundreds of mostly elderly civilians are trapped under fierce Russian bombardment in a southern district of Grozny without food or medicine, witnesses who slipped out of the city said Sunday.

"Conditions in Chernorechye are the worst of the war," reported Hassan, a Chechen who walked out of the district in Chechnya's devastated capital through a forest to try to arrange the evacuation of sick and wounded civilians.

"We have 15 wounded civilians, some of them very seriously injured," he said. "There is no food or medicine to speak of. I personally have buried 12 elderly who died of starvation in recent days."

Hassan's account was confirmed by a Russian reporter who hiked out of Grozny with him after being trapped in Chernorechye for a week.

"Chernorechye needs humanitarian aid and somebody needs to go in with a bus and bring the wounded out," the reporter said. "Russian artillery fire never lets up. People are living in cellars without food or running water or light. It's terrible."

The reporter identified most

of those remaining in Chernorechye as elderly ethnic Russians.

Russian troops occupied the center of Grozny early in February after nearly two months of bitter street fighting. Chechen fighters clung to some southern areas, including Chernorechye.

The Russians completed an encirclement of the city Tuesday, cutting a major highway south of Grozny and dimming Chechen hopes of mounting anything more than hit-and-run attacks inside the capital.

The Russians, evidently believing that there were still many Chechen troops in Chernorechye, have pounded the residential district with artillery fire all week, witnesses said.

Kurds Linked to Blasts In Three German Cities

Reuters

BONN — Six Turkish travel agencies in three German cities were attacked with gasoline bombs late Saturday and early Sunday, and police found a note near one of the sites linking the attacks to Kurdish militants.

No one was injured in the attacks, which hit two agencies in Cologne, Bremen and Berlin, respectively. Turkish installations in Germany have frequently been the target of attacks by Kurds protesting what they see as Ankara's oppression of Kurds living in southeastern Turkey.

French Socialists Lose a Mitterrand's Vote

The Associated Press

PARIS — France's Socialists, facing tough presidential elections in April, apparently cannot even count on President François Mitterrand to rally his own family behind the party's candidate: The president's nephew Frédéric, a high-profile television host, is backing Jacques Chirac, a conservative candidate.

"Solidarity isn't a factor anymore," Frédéric Mitterrand said in an interview published in the newspaper *Le Parisien*.

With his uncle coming to the end of a second term as president, Frédéric Mitter-

BRIEFLY EUROPE



Mr. Santer and Mr. Gore after meeting in Brussels.

U.S. and EU Reaffirm Close Ties

BRUSSELS — The United States and the European Union have reaffirmed their commitment to the trans-Atlantic alliance but hedged their bets over how quickly their institutions would open up to the former Soviet bloc.

Vice President Al Gore of the United States and the president of the European Commission, Jacques Santer, spoke at a joint press conference here after meeting on the sidelines of a Group of Seven summit meeting on the information revolution.

"We believe that the U.S.-EU partnership continues to be critical," Mr. Gore said. Mr. Santer asserted that there had been no weakening of trans-Atlantic ties after the Cold War, but that new efforts were needed to ensure that the relationship stayed on track. On whether closer political ties or more liberal trade regimes might be in prospect, he said, "I don't exclude anything."

On the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Mr. Gore said, "NATO will expand at some point in the future. That will not happen this year," Mr. Santer said. "There's no discussion on the principle of whether to enlarge or not, but rather on how and when to enlarge."

Industrial Mission to Pretoria Is Set

BRUSSELS — The European Union will send a fact-finding mission to South Africa next month to explore industrial cooperation with Pretoria, said the South African deputy president, Thabo Mbeki.

The mission will leave for South Africa on March 22. Mr. Mbeki said over the weekend after meeting with the EU industry commissioner, Martin Bangemann.

Fame Is Fleeting, Delors Discovers

BRUSSELS — It is less than two months since he retired as European Commission president, but Jacques Delors has found out how short memories can be. During a news conference following a business roundtable he had chaired at the G-7 meeting on the information society, Mr. Delors was addressed by one journalist as "Mr. Santer."

Jacques Santer took over the job of commission president in January when Mr. Delors retired after 10 years of steering Europe to ever greater integration.

U.K. Asks Clarification on Security

BONN — Britain will work for a clearly defined relationship between NATO, the European Union and the Western European Union while awaiting the intergovernmental review conference on the Maastricht treaty, Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd was quoted as saying on Sunday.

Mr. Hurd, who is to visit Germany on Tuesday, said in an interview with the Berlin daily *Tagesspiegel* that Britain had positive ideas to contribute to the 1996 conference, which will review and seek to deepen the 1992 Maastricht-Treaty on European Union.

"NATO has put forward ideas about joint operational units, the WEU has moved forward to some extent, and we in Britain want the EU's common foreign and security policy to be successful on a cooperative basis," he said. But Mr. Hurd said the relationship between the three bodies was still unclear. The WEU is the EU's defense wing but does not include Ireland, Denmark or Greece. The new EU members, Sweden, Finland and Austria, have observer status.

Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Monday:

BRUSSELS: Hans van den Broek, European commissioner for relations with East European countries, meets the Russian energy minister, Victor Mikhailov.

MEXICO CITY: Visit by Manuel Marin, European commissioner for Latin America.

BRUSSELS: Yves Thibault de Silguy, European economic and monetary commissioner, meets with the chairman of the European employers association, François Perigot.

BRUSSELS: Marcelino Oreja, European audiovisual commissioner, meets with the chief executive officer of French TF1 television, Patrick Lelay.

BRUSSELS: Neil Kinnock, transportation commissioner, meets with a delegation from the British Airline Pilots' Association.

Sources: Agence Europe, AFP.

Rivals Turn Up Heat as Balladur Slips

Reuters

PARIS — Prime Minister Edouard Balladur's rivals in the race for the French presidency are turning up the heat as his once formidable lead in opinion polls melts away.

Mr. Balladur, a conservative, emerged badly bruised from a week in which he twice stumbled into controversy — over a political phone-tapping scandal

and a French-U.S. spy dispute.

Latest surveys show him now running neck-and-neck with his two main foes: Jacques Chirac, a fellow Gaullist, and Lionel Jospin, a Socialist.

Mr. Jospin said Sunday he was aghast at the divisions inside the ruling coalition highlighted by a dispute over publicity given to a French request to Washington to recall five

Americans, who are suspected of spying.

Mr. Jospin suffered a setback over the weekend, however, when leaders of the center-left Radicals backed their leader, Jean-François Hory, after failing to forge an electoral pact with the Socialists. After a special congress endorsed his candidacy, Mr. Hory called for Mr. Balladur to resign because of the phone-tapping scandal.

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INTERNATIONAL

Q & A: New Shifts In Narcotics Trade

Legal Loopholes Exploited

The United Nations International Narcotics Control Board in Vienna, in its annual report on Monday, says that many countries are not complying with international drug control conventions, thus creating loopholes that criminals can exploit. Its president, Hamid Ghodse, director of the Center for Addiction Studies at St. George's Medical School of London University, discussed the report with Barry James of the International Herald Tribune.

Q. What are the main trends in the international narcotics trade?

A. The trafficking and use of traditional drugs of abuse such as heroin, cocaine and cannabis continue to rise. There is a big increase in trafficking and use of amphetamines and their raw material, ephedrine. Trafficking in psychotropic substances, usually used for the treatment of sleeping disorders and anxiety, is a growing problem.

These drugs are now widely available on the illicit market. They are often abused in combination with other drugs, which can be particularly harmful, or even fatal.

Q. How concerned are you by the appearance of new and highly potent varieties of cannabis?

A. The appearance of cannabis plants and products with a very high content of THC, or tetrahydrocannabinol, the principal psychoactive compound in marijuana, is very worrying. Plants with a THC content of more than 20 percent are now being cultivated, compared with about 1 to 2 percent a few years ago. Cannabis leaves as such do not currently come under international control.

Q. So it is not appropriate to describe marijuana as a soft drug?

A. That is correct. When you have such a high concentration of THC, it is likely to lead to a new era in the misuse of cannabis. We do not know how the wider spread use of highly potent forms of cannabis will affect the health of the public in the long term.

Q. Should governments be as vigilant about marijuana as the so-called hard drugs?

A. The board has no ambiguity in inviting governments to reconsider the classification and control of cannabis plants and products.

Q. Yet some countries, like the Netherlands, are notoriously tolerant about the use of marijuana.

A. In quite a few countries, politicians and governments are being pressurized to adopt a more tolerant attitude to illicit drug use. But over the years, these liberal policies have been tested at a very high cost to the population. For example, at one stage when opiates were very freely available, millions of people were addicted to opium smoking. The same trend has been observed in recent years in some communities in relation to cannabis and other substances. The advocacy of recreational drug use does not pay off and that message must be clear and unambiguous.

Q. As a world-renowned specialist on addiction, do you believe that there is a link between soft and hard drugs?

A. I do not know such a thing as a harmless recreational drug. By definition, if something affects the mind and changes perception, emotions, thinking, cognition etc. then it cannot be regarded as innocent or harmless.

Q. Some states in the United States have introduced very harsh penalties. The U.S. crime bill last summer made the cultivation of more than 60,000 marijuana plants an offense punishable by death. Is this the way the world should be moving?

A. That is something that has to be left to governments.

Q. What is your estimation of reports that big drug traffickers are virtually taking over the economies of some poor countries because they have more ready cash than the aid programs of the industrialized nations?

A. There is some evidence for it, and it is a very sinister scenario, because it threatens to undermine society. Money laundering is increasingly complex and sophisticated. The drug traffickers are changing their tactics all the time, for example, by exploiting legal loopholes. Governments must take urgent action against something that is undermining the stability of many countries.

Q. The situation sounds appalling. Are you having any successes?

A. The key principles for efficient international drug control are universal adherence to the treaties, implementation at a national and international level and the cooperation of the governments with each other and with the board.



A Lebanese fisherman, idled by Israel's blockade, cleaning his nets in the port of Sidon.

Israel Blockades Lebanon Coast

Fishing Curb Called Response to Harassment

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — For more than two weeks, the Israeli Navy has blockaded a stretch of Lebanon's Mediterranean coastline, keeping an estimated 1,800 Lebanese fishermen from making a living at sea.

Prime Minister Rafik Hariri of Lebanon has accused the Israelis of "political, military and economic terrorism."

But Israeli officials say the blockade is retaliation for what they call Lebanese government harassment of its own citizens in a stretch of southern Lebanon that Israel controls and defines as its "security zone." It was created a decade ago as a buffer against possible attacks by Islamic guerrillas from the pro-Iranian Party of God.

According to the officials, Lebanese living there have been subjected recently to searches, questioning and abuse by Lebanese soldiers at checkpoints. The aim, the Israelis charge, is to humiliate people in the hope that they will blame their troubles on Israel and its client Lebanese militia. The blockade turns the tables, they say.

"This is part of our effort to send a message to the Lebanese," Economics Minister Shimon Shetreet said after a cabinet meeting. "If they want to maintain their everyday life, including fishing, let the southern part of Lebanon also live in peace."

Mr. Hariri, in denouncing the naval operation, charged this weekend that Israel wants to "subjugate Lebanon to its will" in Middle East peace talks and also to sever his government's almost umbilical dependence on Syria, which has about 40,000 soldiers in Lebanon. But Lebanon will not move "one centimeter" from its alliance with Syria, he said.

As for the fishermen along a 40-mile (65-kilometer) stretch between Tyre and Damour, south of Beirut, they protest that they are being deprived of their livelihood. Israeli gunboats, occasionally firing machine-guns, have stopped them from sailing more than a kilometer from shore.

The standoff shows how Lebanon, despite inching toward normality after years of a ruinous civil war, is still a country

not in command of its fate. Syria calls most of the political shots, and the Israeli Army often turns the entire country into a free-for-all.

All this is taking place against a backdrop of steady fighting between Israeli forces and Party of God guerrillas.

A Lebanese government minister warned Thursday that Lebanon could shell northern Israeli towns if Israel did not stop its bombardments. But Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, who the same day took Israeli cabinet ministers on a tour of the security zone, said that Israel's shelling was aimed at the Party of God, which he said was undermining Israeli security.

Mitterrand on Visit to Egypt

ASWAN, Egypt — President François Mitterrand of France is in Egypt for a weeklong private visit, officials said. President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt was due to visit him in Aswan, the officials said. Mr. Mitterrand is expected to return to France on Wednesday.

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THE KEY

Somali Clans Battle At Capital's Airport

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOGADISHU, Somalia — Rival clans battled with mortars, grenades and machine guns outside the main gate of the Mogadishu airport Sunday as UN peacekeepers prepared to withdraw from Somalia.

U.S. military officials said it was the biggest firefight in the Somali capital this month, and some feared it could signal the start of bloodier struggles for control of the airport and seaport when the UN leaves.

More than 2,000 U.S. Marines and Italian soldiers are expected to sweep ashore this week to secure part of Mogadishu's port and airport facilities. They will form a rear guard for the withdrawal of 2,400 Pakistani and Bangladeshi troops.

In the fighting Sunday, at least one mortar round slammed into the airport runway, and bullets whizzed over the heads of U.S., Italian and UN troops camped out at the fortified base, witnesses said.

Pakistani peacekeepers at the airport gate took cover and were not seen firing back into the streets, where the fighting flared in fierce but sporadic bouts.

Dozens of advance party Western troops are already

ashore, though the weapons they have brought to protect themselves, such as U.S. Cobra helicopters, are still on a flotilla of ships off the coast in the Indian Ocean.

If the fighting continues, some military commanders said, it could complicate the withdrawal, which has been going smoothly until now.

"It's been pretty intense," said Staff Sergeant Matt Mutarelli of the U.S. Army Special Forces. "This is the most firepower we've seen since we've been here."

Sergeant Mutarelli, who observed the battle from a sand dune post, said the clans fought on small trucks mounted with guns and anti-aircraft weapons, the so-called technicals.

"The tactics are crude, but effective," he said. "Doesn't seem to be anyone really in charge."

The evacuation marks the end of a two-year UN mission that helped put an end to starvation but failed to restore political order and end clan rivalries.

Hundreds of Somalis and more than 120 UN troops, including 42 Americans, have been killed during the mission. (AP, Reuters)

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Mideast Nuclear Moves

Russia and Iran

The United States, Russia and Iran are tangled in a nuclear thicket that threatens to impede disarming by Moscow while helping Tehran develop atomic weapons. That would qualify as a first-class failure in post-Cold War diplomacy and arms control. President Bill Clinton, President Boris Yeltsin and members of the U.S. Congress, all contributing to the problem, need to rethink their strategies.

Russia, desperate for hard currency and trying to keep its nuclear industry alive, wants to sell four nuclear reactors to Iran, which could use them to generate plutonium for bombs. Washington is trying diplomatically to get Moscow to cancel the deal outright. Not satisfied with the administration's approach, some in Congress are eager to retaliate by cutting aid to Russia, including help to dismantle its nuclear arsenal.

The most likely outcome of all this is that Iran will get the reactors, the United States and Russia will be estranged, the destruction of Moscow's nuclear arsenal will slow and efforts to curb the spread of nuclear arms will be set back.

A wiser course would be for Washington to try with Iran what it did with North Korea — coax it into curbing its nuclear program before it gets the new reactors. The first step is to ask Moscow to hold up, but not necessarily cancel, work on the reactors. Then Washington needs to open a limited dialogue with Tehran with the aim of putting firmer restraints on its

nuclear program than required by the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

Having signed that treaty and allowed international inspections, Iran has the right to obtain nuclear technology, including reactors, for peaceful purposes. Russia is not the only country willing to oblige; Germany and China are also interested. Yet Iran's interests are not purely peaceful. In exchange for the reactors, it should agree not to construct reprocessing facilities that could extract bomb-making plutonium from the reactor's spent nuclear fuel, and accept more intrusive international monitoring of its nuclear sites.

Making this strategy work will not be easy, but it has a better chance of success than shunning Iran, which would strengthen Tehran's militants, feed its paranoia and motivate it to build the bomb.

Denying aid to Russia is misguided. With U.S. assistance, some 3,200 warheads have been withdrawn from bases in Russia and the other republics, 750 missiles have been removed from launch silos and 600 missiles and bombers have been chopped up. The Russians have broken ground on a more secure storage installation for nuclear material. Russian research institutes, which have large amounts of weapons-usable material, are now cooperating with American nuclear labs to secure those stocks against theft or misuse.

Maintaining the current course will only benefit Iran and its hope of building nuclear arms. The United States and Russia can do better than that.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Egypt and Israel

Non-nuclear Egypt has complicated the effort to extend the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty by demanding that Israel, an undeclared nuclear power, commit itself to eventually signing. Otherwise the Egyptians say they will refuse to support the American goal of having everyone vote for indefinite extension when the matter comes up formally two months hence. It seems extremely unlikely that Israel will sign. But it could clarify the conditions in which it would accept the treaty restrictions that others are expected to bear.

Israel went nuclear, as did the other undeclared nuclear countries, India and Pakistan, out of strategic necessity. None of the three was prepared to bet on someone else's nuclear umbrella. Each decided not to sign the nonproliferation treaty — neither by declaring itself a nuclear power nor by cheating and signing up as an ostensibly non-nuclear power. India and Pakistan, in their threats to each other, have come to something of a regional balance, although a highly unstable one.

Israel is the lone nuclear power in its region, and obviously hopes to stay so. It knocked out the bomb program of one menacing foe, Iraq, in 1981. Now it seeks to mobilize world sentiment against the program of another, Iran. It argues, half openly, that its bomb is in responsible

hands, while Iran's prospective bomb would be in irresponsible ones. But its very possession casts a shadow over the region and incites others to try to match it.

If there is to be even a chance of a successful nonproliferation system, the countries attempting to achieve it will have to figure out a way to reassure the non-signers who can secretly make bombs (Israel, Pakistan, India) and both punish and secure the rest of the world against the more dangerous bunch, signers who cheat (Iraq, Iran, North Korea).

The non-signers have to be drawn into the political consultations that over time can perhaps moot their reasons for believing they need arms of mass destruction. No threatened nation, after all, is going to yield up its right of self-defense to an untested treaty or to someone else's uncertain protection. The cheaters, invariably totalitarianists unconstrained by democratic process, by their actions announce unreliability, devious intent and contempt for international norms. They are the harder case, requiring more urgent monitoring and much more intense pressure.

Egypt has political as well as strategic reason to prod Israel. But it could strengthen its position and give evidence that it is not simply plying the old regional dispute with Israel by broadening its concern to cover Iran's nuclear intent as well.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Spying Among Friends

In all the rich and entertaining history of quarrels between the French and American governments, there has never been anything quite like this one. First, somebody leaked to a French newspaper, in glorious detail, the accusation that the CIA had repeatedly been caught spying on France. When a government catches a friendly country spying — which is not uncommon — it generally handles the affair with silken discretion. Not this time. In response, the White House suggested that the leaks were merely a desperate attempt to distract attention from a damaging scandal in Paris over wiretapping.

Both the charge and the countercharge are probably more or less correct. The State Department stiffly termed the French accusations unwarranted, but did not quite deny them. A U.S. official acknowledges that in one case an agent was in fact caught "red-handed." The Americans were reportedly trying to get inside information on, among other things, the French negotiating position in trade talks.

As for the situation in France, an election campaign is in full cry. The present prime minister, Edouard Balladur, is running for president and until very recently had a long lead, but he has become entangled in a complicated scandal that has greatly diminished his standing in the polls. The scandal also involves his close ally and minister of the interior, Charles Pasqua. They approved a telephone tap that may or may not have been part of an attempt to discredit a judge who is investigating corruption in Mr. Balladur's party. It is not unreasonable to suppose that Mr. Balladur and Mr. Pasqua might have wanted to give France's voters something else to read about.

But there is more. In response to the

American hints about political motives, Mr. Pasqua has now said that the leaks came from the U.S. side. That has brought a furious declaration from the U.S. Embassy that "this charge is neither true nor credible." Meanwhile, the quarrel spreads within the French government. The foreign minister, who is no great friend of Mr. Pasqua, announced that he was "scandalized" that the espionage dispute had become public, and proposed a government inquiry into the source of the leaks.

Neither France nor the United States is so popular with the other that an occasional poke with a sharp stick isn't a crowd-pleaser in domestic politics. The two governments generally work well together on the really important issues. But with the Cold War safely consigned to history, these two old allies evidently feel no great need to suppress their differences or to keep them out of public view.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Make Films or Be Invisible

For all the talk of multimedia and video on demand, feature films are still the driving force of all audio-visual media, and where they establish their value is in cinema exhibition. Europe needs to retain its capacity to produce and exhibit its own films if it is to survive as a cultural force in a world where visual literacy is fast outstripping verbal literacy. A continent that has no self-image on its own screens, and none to represent it elsewhere, has become invisible.

—Ian Christie, commenting in *The Independent* on Sunday (London).

For Rights in China, the United Nations Can Do More

By Michael A. Santoro

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — A few days after Washington announced plans to slap 100 percent tariffs on a range of Chinese imports, Wu Yi, China's tough-talking trade minister, politely invited America back to the negotiating table. On Sunday in Beijing, the two sides announced an agreement.

But only nine months ago, Bill Clinton was forced to back down on human rights when China withstood a yearlong threat of trade sanctions.

The intellectual property outcome should come as no surprise. The United States has used the same trade weapons to achieve similar concessions from a number of countries, including Mexico, Canada, India and Argentina.

Why did sanctions work for intellectual property but not for human rights? One reason is that despite the threat of economic retaliation from China, the American business community was united in support of intellectual property protection, whereas last year it lobbied vigorously against using sanctions to promote human rights. American firms regard theft of intellectual property as an impediment to prosperity. Human rights are viewed as irrelevant to profits.

Still, companies such as Chrysler are learning the hard way that civil and political rights are essential to free enterprise, and that the rule of law and an independent judiciary are critical to a stable business environment. The challenge for champions of human rights is to

hasten this change in business attitudes.

Another critical factor was that the tariffs to be imposed on China for violating intellectual property rights were precisely aimed. They would have minimized the impact on American firms and consumers by targeting Chinese goods readily available from other sources.

By contrast, the U.S. human rights policy threatened to remove most fa-

should therefore be applied with a lighter hand for a more limited tactical purpose — to communicate protest.

Economic sanctions to promote human rights will never yield the spectacular results achieved in intellectual property, particularly without the support of other nations. As was seen in South Africa, multilateral sanctions can effectively highlight and publicize human rights abuses.

However, even multilateral economic sanctions should not be seen as the sole or most effective means of promoting civil and political rights. Sanctions have to be supplemented by other tactics such as the publicity campaigns undertaken by groups like Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International. Another useful policy would be "constructive engagement" that really promotes broadly based cultural exchange and mutual education, rather than the "commercial engagement" that has become the exclusive de facto U.S. human rights policy.

The most important lesson is that international norms can most effectively be promoted through neutral international institutions. Just as advocates worked to include intellectual property standards and enforcement mechanisms in the mandate of the new World Trade Organization, so human rights proponents must focus attention on mobilizing the United Nations Human Rights Commission. Its potential has yet to be fully realized.

Beijing is strongly opposed to U.S. efforts to improve China's human rights

record at the annual meeting of the commission in Geneva next month.

The U.S. Embassy in Beijing reportedly opposed raising China's human rights performance in Geneva because it does not want to risk embarrassing Beijing and stoking anti-American sentiment in the Chinese leadership maneuver for Deng Xiaoping's succession. But if not now, when? And if not in Geneva, where?

U.S. policymakers should also remember that last May, when the Clinton administration reversed itself and renewed China's most favored trading privileges, it announced that it would "seek to turn the attention of the UN rapporteurs concerned with human rights on the situation in China and step up its efforts, in cooperation with other states, to insist that the UN Human Rights Commission pass a resolution dealing with the serious human rights abuses in China."

If, after last year's MFN flip-flop, Washington breaks yet another promise to make a case for international attention to China's rights record, what credibility will be left for its human rights policy? And if it is not willing to promote and defend human rights in a UN forum, how can it ask U.S. firms operating in China to adopt a human rights code of conduct?

The writer, a research associate in business ethics at the Harvard Business School, contributed this comment to the *International Herald Tribune*.

Selling More American Guns to All and Sundry, Abroad as at Home

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — Concern for the spread of weapons of mass destruction is necessary, but it obscures the view of the costs and risks in the spread of major conventional weapons and light weapons.

With Moscow out of the business, America is now far and away the leading purveyor of major conventional arms, especially attack aircraft. The Clinton administration means to keep it so for reasons of foreign policy and even more, it appears, of economics. It wants the hundreds of thousands of jobs and the tens of billions in exports, and it means to use its leading position as an exporter to help the arms industry maintain the long-term technological superiority of the U.S. military.

For a country with continuing balance-of-payments strains and global political ambitions, this claim has an undeniable weight. But a recent public report on arms sales policy leaves open

whether the administration has fairly measured the full range of possible regional effects of its decision to embrace the export of big-ticket military hardware.

The administration conveys a sense for the ways arms can be used not simply to deter and stabilize but also to embolden and provoke. In particular, what conveys this sense is the astonishing ascendancy of Commerce Secretary Ron Brown — Mr. Export Jobs — in an inter-departmental policy judgment traditionally and rightly dominated by the national security players.

This tilt puts on Bill Clinton a continuing burden to show that he still has the big picture in his mind and is not carelessly blowing regional sparks into fire. It should not be left to the professional arms control advocates and to a few congressional "liberals" to raise these sensible cautions.

Nuclear weapons are not yet, or not yet visibly, in rogue hands. Those almost-top-of-the-line aircraft, tanks and missiles are in the hands of friends and allies, who for now anyway have not lost their balance. But these two categories of high-politics, high-policies and high-profile weaponry draw attention away from the alarming global traffic in the lesser but still potent arms that make possible most of the violence in the here-and-now violent states of the world.

The proliferation of small arms and light weapons, says a report of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, "is an endemic ingredient in conflicts from Bosnia to Cambodia, Somalia to Kashmir." Extensive use of such weapons as assault rifles, machine guns, land mines, light mortars and hand grenades "has led to hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of deaths in a wide range of

ethnic and nationalist conflicts."

Yet this traffic in low-tech, single-fighter hardware is virtually lost in the everyday static. It goes unregulated either by international agreement or by national restraint, or by popular insistence or by journalistic exposure. On the infrequent occasions when the matter does arise, it is often dismissed as something so common and pervasive as to be beyond remedy or change.

Cheapness and availability are the endearing "virtues" of this sort of weaponry to its customers, who operate in the buyer's market of a swollen post-Cold War global arms industry. For a lousy \$6 million, reports the American Academy, the Rwandan army purchased the wherewithal (70 light mortars, 10,000 high-explosive mortar shells, 2,000 RPG-7 rocket-propelled grenades, 450 Egyptian-made AK-47 assault rifles and 3 million rounds of ammunition) to join the big leagues, murder-wise.

Lieutenant General James R. Clapper Jr., defense intelligence chief, quoted by Arms Sales Monitor, observes that the world is awash in easily buyable lower-end weapons that can, among other things, raise the cost of American operations. That much of the trade runs through commercial or irregular channels makes it hard for states to count and hard to make states account for it, if anyone is interested in either counting or accounting in the first place.

A telling and largely unnoted contradiction impedes those who might wonder what to do about the flow. How do we Americans limit abroad the very option for gun-bearing, with some of the very weapons, that Americans prize and passionately defend as a nation at home? We are at the miserable point where our contemplation of international arms control falters on our palpable aversion to domestic gun control.

The Washington Post.

Look at Russia as a Sort of France, Once Russia Defines Itself

By Thomas L. Friedman

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Ever since the French philosopher Voltaire carried on his famous 18th-century pen-pal correspondence with Russia's Catherine the Great, there has been a special relationship between the Russian and French elites. I have been thinking that this old romance between Russia and France might have some modern-day applications.

American officials have been grumbling lately about a budding Russo-French alliance. Russia and France have teamed up against the United States to push for an early lifting of the United Nations sanctions on Iraq. They have also worked in tandem at times to ease the isolation of Serbia.

The Russians have even probed about joining NATO on the same terms as France — being part of the alliance but not part of its military command. And the Russians have clearly taken to the French national sport of poking a stick in Washington's eye to assert independence.

I don't believe there is any real Russo-French strategic alliance; it's more a coincidence of pragmatism.

But I do share the view, first articulated by Sovietologist Stephen Sestanovich, that the future of Russian foreign policy is "Gaullist" — that somewhere in the psyche of the Kremlin is a desire to create the sort of relationship with the United States that France enjoys. That is, to be seen as broadly part of the Western camp, but still free to define Russia's interests on a range of issues as different from America's, without creating a crisis in the relationship every time it does.

I think this Russian impulse should be nurtured. The problem with U.S. policy toward Russia is that in order to persuade Congress to give aid to Moscow, Presidents George Bush and Bill Clinton oversold the relationship. Our aid to Russia, they declared, was intended to make Russia just like us.

When Russia does not behave like America, there are two responses. The "I love the Cold War" crowd calls for severing aid. Just last week, Newt Gingrich declared that "we should cut off all aid to

Russia" if it sells nuclear reactors to Iran.

The Clinton administration responds with the other extreme. It apologizes for Boris Yeltsin, saying in effect: "Don't pay attention to that man behind the curtain. He's not really drunk. Chechnya was just an aberration, a speed bump on the road to democracy and blah, blah, blah." All of which only signals to the Russians that there is little cost to misbehavior.

In other words, right now we Americans have a conceptual approach toward Russia that does not fit the reality of Russia. We keep checking to see if the Russians have become like us, and when we discover that they haven't we want to either punish them in ways that only hurt reformers there, or turn a blind eye.

It is time we started thinking of Russia as being more like France and less like us — but only if the Russians are ready to do the same. You see, the French may disagree with us on issues. They might even kick our spies out of Paris. But it is virtually unimaginable that France would ever take a position that threatened fundamental U.S. national security interests. It is unlikely that Russia

today would take such a threatening position — but not unimaginable. The reason for that difference is that France is an established democracy and an established state. It knows exactly who it is and where its borders are. The modern Russian state is basically three years old. It is not an established democracy, and it is not certain about its borders or who its citizens are. Russia today is America in 1779. That is 10 years before we agreed on a constitution and 82 years before we had our own civil war.

It would actually be healthy to think of Russia the way we think of France. That is, drawing red lines to define fundamental U.S. interests (and I think banning nuclear reactors for Iran is one of those), while learning to raise our eyebrows in other cases and say of the Russians what we say of the French: "What else do you expect? It's the French."

But we will only be able to treat Russia like France after the Russians learn to respect red lines the way the French do. Russia can only be France in our eyes after Russia decides who Russia is.

The New York Times.

It's 1995 and Not 1945, but Still Not Time to Shed Tears for Dresden

By Charles Fenyesi

WASHINGTON — It must be tempting to take the high ground of the present and declare that the destruction of Dresden was unnecessary and inhumane. From today's American perspective, colored by the memory of destroying Vietnamese villages in order to save them, the military cannot but bungle and blunder.

We have long known that power corrupts. Some thoughtful people also come to believe that overwhelming firepower overwhelms the rational mind, and that the more overwhelming the power, the less reasonable it becomes.

American standards defining excessive use of power have softened much in the past 50 years. Nowadays the U.S. government will do its utmost to avoid using military force, resorting instead to sanctions (as against Serbia) and imperfect documents (as with North Korea). And when in an extreme instance the president decides to strike, he refrains from crushing the enemy in his bunker (as in Saddam Hussein's case).

But in confronting Nazi Germany it was the unbridled use of overwhelming firepower — and its equivalent in diplomacy, insistence on unconditional surrender — that ultimately secured Allied victory. In the instances where the Allies dithered — the needless reluctance to land Anglo-American forces in the Balkans, the sinister Soviet delay in keeping the Red Army out of Warsaw so that Germans could destroy it — the consequences lengthened the list of those eliminated by the Nazis.

Dresden was a strategic railway

transit hub. British military planners noted that it increasingly facilitated German troop movement between the eastern and western fronts. Anchored in the present, some commentators apply today's refined standards in evaluating a case of past retribution. Without much thought given to the legal and emotional climate of the times they judge, they indict those on the Anglo-American side who had the power to punish and who used that power.

At best, such intellectual time travel suggests "Star Trek" episodes of the Enterprise crew settling disputes by finding a smart compromise. At worst, the attempt projects a brand of self-righteousness that brings the good guys down to the level of the bad guys.

In a recent article in *The Washington Post*, Ken Ringle dolefully recalls the peaceful, highly civilized town of Dresden, miraculously spared from Allied air raids prior to the firebombing. But with the Germans' record of massacring civilian populations and destroying historic cities in the many countries they invaded, would it have been realistic for the Allies to repress anger and banish all thought of revenge?

Given the hatred that the Germans caused, could there have been a decision in Allied councils to act with compassion as the enemy was at last falling on its knees? What would have inspired Allied statesmen and generals to be so restrained as to stop short of reducing Nazi Germany to "an

inert corpse." In historian John Keegan's oddly excessive phrase, Uppermost in the Anglo-American leaders' minds — and in the minds of those who suffered under Nazi occupation — was a fact that no reputation can grind into a cliché: Germany brought the war upon itself and set the rules.

Pilot Benjamin Olsen, now of Bethesda, Maryland, did not refuse the order that sent him and his B-17 over Dresden. He has no regrets, Mr. Ringle reports. Good for Mr. Olsen. For February 1945 was not a time to hesitate, Hamlet-like, before striking.

Nor should Mr. Olsen feel guilty now, in the morally presumptuous 1995, for carrying out an order that was reasonable in another time, during the course of a war that knew no mercy.

In all the many war stories told by my relatives and friends who lived under German occupation, no German soldier showed sympathy for people whose life and death was in his hands. Has it become inappropriate to bring up such harsh memories? Do we have to limit ourselves to the pieties of our joint mourning for the war dead? Will my children be cut upon to feel at the 75th anniversary that they and their peers in Germany carry equal burdens of the past?

For me, this 50th anniversary year began with the German occupation of my native Hungary in March 1944. The Allied landing in Normandy was followed by the transports to Auschwitz from

my birthplace, Debrecen. Every month brings more anniversaries; everything important seemed to have happened half a century ago.

I don't blame the American and British generals who laid wreaths in Dresden. Today's peace requires honoring the war dead of the former enemy. I, too, have visited Germany and met young Germans who are irresistibly earnest in their desire to understand the past and to find ideas and values that bind us together.

But I have no tears left for

Dresden. I don't wish to go there; I don't want to be exposed to their grief. (Their anger would only harden my heart, and I would not want that, either.) I would not like to be in a position to tell a sensitive German born since the war that my losses are greater than his. I don't care to win such an argument.

Mr. Fenyesi is a writer for *U.S. News & World Report*. He contributed this comment to *The Washington Post*.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1895: Vive Mardi Gras

PARIS — Farewell to flesh. Lent has begun — Mardi Gras has come and gone! If ashes and self-abnegation are the order of the day, confetti and self-assertion had their turn yesterday [Feb. 26]. If the custom is a good one, no one can complain of the way in which it was kept up in Paris. It was better than dancing, because it was in the open air, and it had advantage over football because no bones were broken, and it was as good as boxing because it was a lesson in keeping one's temper. The only objection was that, like Christmas, it came but once a year.

1920: Strike Spreads

PARIS — The great strike which on Wednesday [Feb. 25] broke out on the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean Railroad has spread to the Western State, the Orleans

and Eastern lines, thus threatening to paralyze completely the industrial and commercial life of France. In view of the gravity of the situation, M. Millerand, the Premier, has rushed back in all haste from London and is immediately taking matters in hand.

1945: Devastating Raid

LONDON — Climaxing fourteen days of the most intensive aerial offensive of the war, 1,200 heavy bombers of the United States 8th Air Force struck a devastating blow at Berlin today [Feb. 26], raining 3,000 tons of high explosives and incendiaries on the German capital. It was the 8th Air Force's sixteenth attack on Berlin and raised to 60,000 tons the total weight of bombs which have been dropped on the city by the Allied planes during the war, making it by far the most bombed city in the world.

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INTERNATIONAL

Asia Markets Brace
For a Selling WaveBy Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — Stock markets in Asia, already vulnerable to rising interest rates and withdrawal of funds to perceived safer havens in the West, were bracing for heavy falls on Monday following reports of large losses in speculative trading in Singapore by the British merchant bank Barings PLC.

Bankers and brokers said Sunday that the futures trading arm of Barings in Singapore had run up losses amounting to at least \$400 million (\$630 million).

The scale of the problem at Barings, a major force in Asian securities trading, was totally unexpected.

"It will spook people all over the region, and the markets are going to fall as a result," said Paul Schulte, regional strategist for Asia-Pacific equities at CS First Boston (Hong Kong) Ltd.

Securities houses that have dealings with Barings were frantically checking the extent of their outstanding orders with the bank to determine how much they were owed.

"They are worried that Barings might not be able to pay up," a Singapore broker said.

Some analysts predicted that Tokyo's stock market could drop Monday by more than 5 percent, dragging other Asian exchanges down with it.

They said that losses by Barings in Singapore were on highly speculative contracts on the future value of Japan's Nikkei-225 share index. These so-called derivatives contracts had been bought in the expectation that Japanese stocks would rise.

Instead, the index has fallen by nearly 10 percent since last month's Kobe earthquake.

Executives at Barings in Singapore and London refused to comment, but officials of the bank in other parts of Asia blamed a futures trader whose whereabouts were now unknown.

A Barings executive in Hong Kong said that in taking futures positions, the trader "made some losses, kept trying to cover them and got into a deep hole."

The Barings management discovered the losses on Thursday when a drop in the price of Tokyo stocks meant the bank had to put up more money to meet a margin call, said Colin Armstrong, a director at Jardine Fleming Asset Management in Tokyo.



THE PUSH TO GET HOME — Indonesians boarding buses in Jakarta on Sunday for the trip home to celebrate the 'Id al Fitr holiday on Friday, which marks the end of Ramadan, the Muslim month of fasting.

FRANCE:
A New Spy Game

Continued from Page 1

their own game by the Americans, and they did not like it. France's anxiety about the changing goals of the spy trade in the post-Cold War era, with intelligence agents striving to boost commerce as much as national security, may have been one of the major factors that led to an extraordinary clash last week between two of the world's oldest allies.

A French request that the United States repatriate five Americans accused of political and economic espionage was made public Wednesday in the newspaper *Le Monde*, weeks after the request was first made. The disclosure broke a long-held tradition that friendly intelligence services should work out their differences with great discretion.

But the nature of the espionage reflects the intense competition of the global marketplace that risks becoming a source of serious tensions among Western allies no longer united to face a common enemy.

A congressional study showed in 1993 that the United States had grabbed a 73 percent share of the world market in arms exports, a level two to three times higher than at any time in the past three decades.

France, as the maker of Exocet missiles, Mirage fighter planes and submarines, desperately wants to break the U.S. stranglehold and sustain its costly arms industries.

In addition, France has emerged as the principal U.S. rival for the sale of commercial aircraft, aerospace technology, telecommunications and other high-priced exports, areas in which France has provided government financing or subsidies.

In his last report before resigning in January as CIA director, R. James Woolsey described a key economic mission of the U.S. intelligence community as identifying corrupt foreign practices and bringing them to the attention of the executive branch.

He insisted that the CIA would not get involved in the business of spying for private firms but that it would seek to determine "whether nations are skirting the rules of international trade by using their intelligence services for industrial espionage, or exerting pressure to win contracts for their firms at the expense of American business and American jobs."

French officials contend that in the Saudi and the Brazilian deals, U.S. agents went beyond Mr. Woolsey's mandate of reporting bribes and conveyed the secret financing terms of French companies to their U.S. competitors. That information, the French claim, helped Boeing and Raytheon match the offers and clinch the deals.

For their part, the French are renowned for their industrial espionage against the United States. In the 1980s, they infiltrated agents at high levels into enterprises such as Corning Glass, Texas Instruments, Boeing and Bell Helicopter Textron. Before they were discovered — and quietly transferred out of the United States — the spies were able to pass along invaluable information to French companies about processes and techniques developed by American rivals.

Now the French fear that the Americans are playing the same game, but more aggressively.

AMERICAN
TOPICSHow to Keep a Farm
From Being Subdivided

Last month, the Peconic Land Trust in Southampton, New York, on Long Island, received one of the most significant donations in its 12-year history — 192.45 acres (nearly 80 hectares) of prime farmland and open space near Amagansett.

"It gets the property out of my estate," said the donor, Deborah Ann Light, of Sag Harbor. "I bought this land many years ago and I wouldn't want to develop one blade of it. But now it's appraised at its highest and best possible use and ultimately that means development and houses. I feel it's a sin to build housing on quality farmland."

Federal estate tax law provides for assessing farmland at a value lower than its development potential, provided that it continues to be farmed.

Ms. Light's estate will not be liable for estate taxes on the Amagansett property when she dies, and she also can use the land's \$3.785-million value as a charitable gift deduction on her income taxes, over six years.

John Halsey, founder and president of the land trust, contends, "You should tax land based on its use, not on its potential, or that becomes a self-fulfilling prophecy."

About People

William F. Buckley, the conservative col-

umnist whose "Firing Line" program is televised, but not financed, by the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, takes Senator Larry Pressler, Republican of South Dakota, to task for a 16-page questionnaire. Addressed to the corporation, it demanded answers within two weeks, "substantiated with written materials, documents, memos, meeting notes, contracts etc."

Mr. Buckley commented, "The 16 pages clogged with such questions would take a serious scholar armed with subpoena powers not two weeks to answer, but two decades." Indeed, "If Gibbon had been given such a questionnaire on the decline and fall of the Roman Empire, he'd have said the hell with it."

Short Takes

Earth would be in tough shape without the moon, Joel Achenbach writes in the "Why Things Are" column of *The Washington Post*. The moon's gravity stabilizes the motions of the Earth. "Without the moon," Mr. Achenbach writes, "the Earth might wobble a lot more, with dramatic changes every few million years. The result would be weather so wacky that higher forms of life could never have evolved. So be thankful for the moon. The moon is our friend. Good night, moon."

George Barnes, an electronics company executive in Van Nuys, California, received a fax from a Barcelona company offering to act as a distributor. It assured him that "our company disposes of highly qualified personnel in order to give technical support to our customers."

International Herald Tribune

BANK: Barings of London Reels From Crippling Loss

Continued from Page 1

home market regulator for the London-based group. If any central bank had to step forward and put cash into Barings, it had to be the Bank of England, said a spokesman for the British central bank. He noted though that "there are precedents for injecting cash and there are precedents for not injecting cash."

The most notable example of the Bank of England bailing out a bailout was the collapse of BCCI. The spokesman said that generally the central bank would add cash only in situations where there was a danger of what he termed "systemic risk," meaning a chain reaction in global markets.

At Barings headquarters in the London financial district, the one thing that was clear on Sunday was that its independence had come to an end.

"It has just been a nightmare," said a source close to Barings on Sunday. "This sort

of thing happens on Wall Street, not here."

Long considered the archetype of pin-striped British merchant banking, Barings boasts a distinguished history that stretches back to 1762 and includes a role in financing the Louisiana Purchase by the United States.

Its history also includes a disastrous series of loans made in Argentina more than a century ago. Losses on those loans forced the bank briefly into bankruptcy in 1890.

At that time the Bank of England stepped in to save what was then the country's premier merchant bank. The central bank pressed other British financial houses to contribute £16.5 million to a lifeboat fund for Barings and the Bank of England contributed an additional £1 million.

According to the Barings source, the current problem first became apparent around midday on Friday in Singapore.

It was then that a Barings trader whom he described as "not overly senior," suddenly picked up his coat and walked out of the office. In the wake of his departure, stunned colleagues quickly discovered immense losses in his accounts and hastily phoned Barings headquarters in London with the news.

The source close to Barings said that the trader had experienced large losses and then had doubled and redoubled his bets in an attempt to recoup his losses. The drops in the Tokyo market last week finally soured those bets to the point that they could no longer be hidden. Outsiders, however, have expressed surprise that such large losses could remain hidden.

"We did not know anything about this until Friday morning and then the scale of the problem just kept growing and growing," said the source close to Barings. "Our first reaction was just that this cannot be true."

Beijing had threatened to retaliate by blocking U.S. companies from obtaining contracts in the country and had singled out the Big Three automakers for possible retribution. The three are competing for the right to invest in a venture that would make a family car for the Chinese market. Beijing also threatened to prevent the biggest U.S. exporter to China, Boeing, from getting new contracts for airplane sales.

The threats were seen as an effort to prod the American business community into persuading the U.S. trade negotiators to abandon certain demands in the dispute. While some American companies expressed concern about a possible trade war, many others backed the U.S. negotiators.

With the nation's senior leader, Deng Xiaoping, reported to be in failing health, the talks over intellectual property were also seen by some analysts as a test of the political will of China's remaining leaders. Whether they can control bootleggers within their own borders could be an indicator of their authority because many of the pirate factories have been ventures at least partly owned by well-connected state-owned companies or government ministries.

TRADE:
U.S.-China Pact

Continued from Page 1

enforce laws protecting intellectual property.

The agreement appears to defuse one of the more explosive issues in current U.S.-Chinese relations.

Although the steep tariffs Washington threatened to impose would have affected only a fraction of the roughly \$37 billion worth of Chinese-made goods the United States imported last year, failure to reach an accord would have heightened tensions between the two countries.

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CHINA: Intellectuals Petition for Probe of Corruption

Continued from Page 1

that party officials annually spend billions of dollars in public funds giving banquets for one another and billions more buying luxury cars for private use, the petition said an "absence of values" and a "collapse of faith" had led to a "poisoning of the nation's soul by political corruption."

The petition argues that China's future can be best insured by breaking the monolithic lock of the party and empowering the Chinese with the "sacred right of freedom of speech," freedom of the press and truly independent legislative and judicial bodies.

The list of signers includes Wang Ruoshui and Wu Xuecan, both People's Daily editors

removed for their pro-democracy views. It also includes Chen Ziming, a leading dissident who was released from prison in May under pressure from President Bill Clinton and who is now under house arrest.

Western diplomats here, many of whom express alarm over growing corruption, said the 12 signers had taken a substantial risk of arrest and persecution given the repressive political climate as China awaits the death of Mr. Deng, who is 90 and whose health has declined significantly in the last 12 months.

Corruption has become a pervasive problem in China at all levels of government. In August 1993, President Jiang Zemin opened an anti-corruption drive, warning that "the corrup-

tion phenomenon is a virus that is invading the healthy flesh of the party and state institutions."

But with few exceptions, the 18-month-old anti-corruption campaign has conspicuously exempted high-level party and military officials from the target lists of prosecutors. Yet there are widespread popular perceptions of corruption in the ranks of senior party cadres.

"The anti-corruption campaign has been sacrificed in the name of party unity," a Western diplomat said.

The dissidents' petition was delivered this weekend to the National People's Congress and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, whose annual sessions open this week.

JUNK: Soviet-Era Litter in Cosmos

Continued from Page 1

form. The danger is due to the speed at which the drops of coolant are traveling rather than their radioactivity.

Although the droplets are circular and small — the observed ones are 0.6 centimeters to 2.0 centimeters, or up to about the size of a quarter — they still pack an enormous punch that can ruin or damage satellites, especially such fragile parts as sensors and solar energy panels.

"Liquid droplets moving at 10 kilometers a second relative to a spacecraft might as well be solid," Dr. Kessler said. "They do just as much damage." He added that the droplets were too small to completely shatter a whole spacecraft and thus would have no appreciable impact on the risk of a chain reaction of colliding debris.

For more than two decades, starting in 1967, nuclear reactors were used by the Soviet Union to power low-flying radar satellites that spied on the movements of Western warships. The nuclear reactors made more electricity than the solar cells of regular satellites, allowing the use of energy-hungry radar equipment.

In all, 33 nuclear-powered spy satellites were launched into orbits about 150 miles up, where they worked for a few months at best before reactors were switched off.

As a safety precaution, Moscow boosted the old reactors into parking orbits roughly 600 miles up, keeping them from re-entering the atmosphere for

hundreds of years and allowing their most deadly nuclear fission products to decay. Sending the reactors higher than that, into less-crowded orbits, would have required more fuel and was probably the main factor that made the parking orbits relatively low.

In 1978, a complete failure brought one satellite crashing down on northern Canada, scattering radioactive debris. The last of the spy class quit working in 1988.

The first hint of trouble came in the late 1980s as NASA began detailed studies of orbital debris in preparation for building a large space station, which was seen as potentially threatened with damage or destruction by space junk.

Last year, the NASA team asked the government to query the Russians about the possibility that their old reactors were leaking. "The answer," Dr. Kessler said, "was yes."

The debris, Dr. Kessler said in an interview, is too high to disturb the planned space station. But it will force designers to take new precautions to shield satellites. Among the unknowns, he added, are how much more of the coolant is likely to dribble out in the coming years and decades. So far, only a tiny fraction has leaked. The great corrosiveness of the sodium, he said, gives no cause for optimism.

Dr. Kessler said a meeting with the Russians was scheduled for March to try to learn more about the design.

KONFIDENZ

Ariel Dorfman, 177 pages. \$17. Farrar Straus Giroux.

Reviewed by
Marie Arana-Ward

A PHONE rings in a hotel room in Paris. A woman answers it. In the ensuing nine-hour conversation an extraordinary story unfolds with hypnotic and harrowing urgency.

The woman, Barbara, has been lured to Paris with the promise that she will see her lover, Martin, a man engaged in overseas resistance work against a fascist regime. For half the novel we do not know what their country is, nor do we know what the political inclinations of the characters are. We only know that like Barbara we have traveled to that room and to this story blind, as an anxious lover might, putting our trust into an unidentified voice, a clever interlocutor, a cunning mind who has yet to reveal his motive. And, we understand with an impending sense of dread: Someone is watching. Once again, Ariel Dorfman — author of the novels "Mascaras" and "The Last Song of Manuel Sendero" and "Widows" as well as of Roman Polanski's latest film "Death and the Maiden" — explodes conventional writing technique to produce a work that tests the boundaries of contemporary fiction. "Konfidenz" is a house of mirrors, forcing readers to look within and question not only

BOOKS

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Ian Harvey, chief executive of British Technology Group Limited, is reading "The World in 2020" by Hanshi McRae. "It contains a lot of very good analysis in a very user-friendly form. In the section on technology he makes the interesting point that the significant technologies of 2020 are known to day although not necessarily in use — things like semiconductors." (Erik Ipsen, IHT)



their own notions of political loyalty and ideals, but also truth and imagination, love and the very nature of trust.

As Dorfman's story progresses, we learn more about Barbara's telephonic manipulator, Leon. He claims to be Martin's friend, and yet he leads Barbara into an obsessive, erotic exchange in which it becomes clear that he wants something from her that is more than merely sexual. Paradoxically, however, the more we learn about the place, the time and the characters who inhabit Leon's story, the more mysterious Leon's motives become. We slip imperceptibly from a world of political certitude into a labyrinth of human frailty and dependence.

Barbara listens to Leon, mesmerized. "The worst thing that can happen to anybody happened to my father," he tells her. "He fell in love with his own pain."

"Why do you think that's the

worst thing . . ." she probes, hungry for a clue.

"Because you end up not having a place in your heart for anybody else's pain. Look at what he did to me."

Barbara is at once repelled and drawn to the disembodied voice who claims to know her better than her missing lover. As their conversation unfolds, she begins to doubt that Martin ever existed as she knew him; and, as she allows Leon's neurosis and imagination to curl their way into her life, she comes to realize that she will be as much a slave to these as she is to this concrete room and its telephone.

Ultimately, this slender novel deals with the tenuousness of human identity and the fine line we walk between meaningfulness and oblivion. In the inexhaustible engine of history, Dorfman seems to say, we all face the danger of losing a sense of who we are. An Argentine-born Chilean who was exiled after the 1973 coup that ousted

Salvador Allende, Dorfman knows what that means.

The originality of Dorfman's technique is welcome proof that the experimental nature of contemporary Latin American fiction is not on the wane. For years now, Latin American writers as a group have tested the frontiers of novel-writing, daring to take the form where few North American writers have been willing to go. "Konfidenz" can be seen as a natural descendant of, among others, the writings of Manuel Puig ("Kiss of the Spider Woman"), "Heartbreak Tango," who believed that novels should be rendered entirely in dialogue — real life, after all, has no narrator. The work also has much in common with that of Carlos Fuentes, whose stories (especially the ones that comprise his "Orange Tree") can slither effortlessly from voice to voice, producing a kaleidoscope of perspectives on a single theme. But perhaps the true siblings of "Konfidenz" are "The Flounder" and "The Tin Drum" by Gunter Grass, works that are staunchly psychological and political to the core.

Suffice it to say that although it is impossible to describe "Konfidenz" more fully without giving away its subtle twists, this is a novel that is high Dostoyevskian in intensity. With it, Dorfman steps confidently from the realm of Latin American story-telling into the arena of a world novelist of the first category.

Marie Arana-Ward is on the staff of *The Washington Post*.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

IN the diagrammed deal South was required to play in six no-trump, an apparently hopeless contract, after an overbid by his partner. Since North's diamonds lack any quality, he should have been content to raise two no-trump to four no-trump, a natural slam invitation that South would have passed.

After the heart queen is led to the ace, South can count 11 tricks but needs a defensive error to make a 12th. When he cashes his black-suit winners, West must give up on hearts and preserve his three diamonds in order to defeat the slam.

The expectation was that East would return a heart at the second trick, after which West must count hearts carefully. The return must be the three, the original fourth-best. This is known to be East's lowest heart, and he cannot therefore have begun with three hearts: with two remaining cards he would have returned the higher. When East later throws a heart on the fourth round of clubs, West can count that South has no more

hearts and can safely discard that suit. He saves his diamonds, and beats the slam.

Most defenders failed to solve this problem. But at one table Betsy Emmet shifted at the second trick to the diamond queen. Her partner, Anne Patterson, now knew that this was a doubleton, and that it was right to hold on to the guarded diamond jack. She did so, and prevailed.

NORTH			
♠ K Q J			
♥ 8 2			
♦ 9 7 6 5 4			
♣ A 8 7			
WEST			
♠ 10 8 3			
♥ Q J 10 7 6			
♦ J 3 2			
♣ A 4 3			
EAST			
♠ 9 5 4 2			
♥ A 8 5 3			
♦ Q 10			
♣ 6 5 2			
SOUTH			
♠ A 7 6			
♥ K 4			
♦ A K 8			
♣ K Q J 10 9			

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding: South 2NT, West Pass, South 3NT, West Pass. West led the heart queen.



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CAPITAL MARKETS ON MONDAY

Most Active International Bonds

The 250 most active international bonds traded through the Euroclear system for the week ending. Prices supplied by Telekurs.

Bk Name	Cn	Maturity	Price	Yield
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Belgian Franc

138 Belgium	7	04/29/99	97.9300	7.1500
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British Pound

156 JFC	9%	02/14/05	100.1250	9.1100
187 Sdn / rmb	5%	02/21/20	101.3750	9.2500

Canadian Dollar

224 Ireland	8%	10/31/97	99.3750	8.4000
244 Abbey Nat'l TS	5%	02/25/04	95.3750	8.1000

Danish Krone

5 Denmark	7	12/15/04	88.5900	7.9100
14 Denmark	7	05/15/03	95.4000	6.9000

Deutsche Mark

1 Germany	7%	01/03/05	99.8750	7.3800
2 Treuhnd	7%	11/25/99	100.3400	6.9900

Euro

31 Germany	6%	09/15/99	99.2000	6.8900
32 Germany	6%	09/15/99	99.2000	6.8900

Finnish Markka

218 Finland	9%	03/15/04	95.3750	9.9000
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French Franc

6 France OAT	6	04/25/04	103.4500	6.2300
35 France BTAN	5	03/14/99	99.7500	5.3900

Italian Lira

101 Treuhnd	7%	11/25/99	100.3400	6.9900
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Japanese Yen

106 World Bank	4%	12/22/97	103.5000	4.3900
110 Kobe steel Ltd	5%	02/20/01	94.1250	5.2000

Portuguese Escudo

144 Portugal FRN	12%	03/01/96	100.2000	12.2100
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Spanish Peseta

125 Spain	8	05/30/04	80.0000	10.0000
126 Spain	11.45	08/20/99	100.0000	11.4500

Swedish Krona

155 Sweden	6	02/09/05	73.4000	6.1700
181 Sweden T-bills	7%	07/19/99	96.4999	6.9200

Swiss Franc

214 Switzerland	10%	02/09/05	100.2500	10.5900
225 Switzerland	11	01/21/99	102.5000	10.7300

Battered Dollar Stumbles on Its Own

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Quite apart from the pressures driving up the world value of the Deutsche mark, the dollar is sagging because it has its own problems — particularly an abundance of the currency.

Analysts argue about the source. Some say the Federal Reserve Board became accommodative in December, when the financial crisis in Mexico broke out and when a nearly year-long decline in nonborrowed bank reserves was reversed. For every dollar of reserves, banks can make about \$20 of new loans, and this high-powered money increased at a 0.4 percent annual rate in December, accelerating to a 3 percent rate in January.

Other analysts insisted that it was the huge current-account deficit that needed to be financed that was pulling in mostly short-term money via the banking system. Whatever the reason, U.S. banks are awash with cash and pumping out loans at a torrid pace. Some of this is feeding the boomlike conditions on Wall Street, where stock prices are at record highs and bond yields at low levels that even optimists had not expected to see until the end of the year.

"It's the ample supply of liquidity which is driving the dollar down and domestic asset markets up," said George Magnus at S.G. Warburg in London.

"Federal policy is accommodative," insisted Wayne Angell, the former Fed governor who is now chief economist of Bear,

Stearns & Co. "It's not possible for the dollar to be weak without the Fed pegging the federal funds rate lower than market forces would have it."

The federal funds rate, currently 6 percent, is the overnight cost of interbank loans and the base for money-market rates. "The dollar should be closer to 1.70 Deutsche marks than where it is," Mr. Angell said. A dollar below 1.50 DM "is clear evidence that the Fed has not kept its sights" on the need to maintain a stable value for the world's leading reserve currency. With the dollar currently near 1.4610 DM, Mr. Angell added that he was "not comfortable being this close to the edge" of a crisis of confidence in the dollar.

The dollar fell 1.3 percent against the mark last week in the wake of comments by Fed Chairman Alan Greenspan that were interpreted to mean the central bank was close to halting its year-long rise in interest rates.

"There's no doubt Mr. Greenspan's testimony to Congress supported the view that interest rates are close to peaking," said David Hale, analyst at Kemper Financial Services. "What he did was extremely dangerous. It could lead to a further weakening of the dollar and a revival of speculative activity in commodities."

"I find it unbelievable that anyone can suggest that the U.S. economy is fundamentally weak."

He added that the rate of growth would be likely to slow during the year but not enough to keep inflation in check unless

there was at least another 1 percent rise in short-term U.S. rates. Asked why Mr. Greenspan would have risked misleading the public on the Fed's intentions, Mr. Hale said: "It would be correct to interpret his remarks as suggesting lots of concern about the situation in Mexico."

Mr. Angell said the U.S. stock market was comfortably insulated from the coming shock of substantial new rate increases. "The equities market is wrong on interest rates, but not wrong in recognizing the potential growth in corporate earnings. With the dollar where it is, there are enormous profit opportunities," he said, estimating that earnings this year would increase 15 percent over last year's levels.

By contrast, he warned that "the bond market will have lots of backing up to do. I tell clients who are looking for long-term investments to buy one-year notes."

Mr. Magnus also foresaw the bond market weakening, taking the yield on 30-year U.S. government bonds to "over 8 percent" from the current 7.55 percent. But he viewed stock prices as vulnerable since the rise in interest rates will undermine confidence that the Fed can negotiate a soft landing for the economy.

Simon Crane, a trading adviser to banks, went further, warning that it was not only the outlook on interest rates that was likely to upset the U.S. markets, but also a question of political risk as investors begin to question America in the same way as they do Italy, Spain, Britain and France.

Analysts Second-Guess Greenspan on Inflation Dangers

Reuters

WASHINGTON — Wall Street is betting that the economy is slowing to a sustainable

growth rate and that the Federal Reserve Board is about done

raising interest rates, but many analysts see robust activity and higher interest rates ahead.

These economists said that growth, notwithstanding signs of slackening in early 1995, will be faster than the Fed would like in coming months. They foresee strong exports of U.S. goods, ro-

bust business spending on plants and equipment as well as plenty of consumer spending.

They said indications of a slowdown in January probably represented nothing more than consumers and businesses taking a breather after a burst of activity in the fourth quarter.

Interest rates fell in the bond market. The yield on the 30-year Treasury bond closed Friday at 7.528 percent, down from 7.586 percent a week earlier.

Traders welcomed comments by Fed Chairman Alan Greenspan that the central bank might leave rates unchanged.

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

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New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Paul Floren

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Cou. %	Price	end week	Terms
Floating Rate Notes						
Adelaide Bank	\$150	1998	0.30	99.75	—	Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.15%. (Barclays de Zoete Weid Securities.)
First USA Credit Card Master Trust	\$1,000	2001	0.14	100	—	Over 1-month Libor. Noncallable. Also \$660 million of notes due 2004 and paying 0.23 over Libor. Fees 0.275%. (Merrill Lynch Int'l.)
Hanil Bank	\$200	2000	0.30	100	—	Over 6-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.41%. Denominations \$250,000. (Chemical Securities Asia.)
Repacoged Sovereign Investments	\$100	1999	1/4	99.45	—	Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.20%. Denominations \$10,000. (Barclays de Zoete Weid Securities.)
Daiwa P.B.	¥20,000	perpet	1	100 1/2	—	Interest will be 1 over 6-month Libor until 2010, thereafter 1 1/2 over. Callable at par from 2005. Private placement. Fees not disclosed. (Nomura Int'l.)
Le Sires SA (Series)	¥20,000	1999	1/4	99.45	—	Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable private placement. Fees 0.35%. Denominations 100 million yen. (Merrill Lynch Int'l.)
Sanwa Finance Aruba	¥30,000	2005	0.15	100	—	Coupon will be 0.15 over 6-month Libor until 2000, when issue is callable at par, thereafter 0.40 over. Fees 0.30%. Denominations 100 million. (Sanwa Int'l.)
Sanwa Finance Aruba	¥15,000	2010	0.15	100	—	Coupon will be 0.15 over 6-month Libor until 2005, when issue is callable at par, thereafter 0.40 over. Fees 0.40%. Denominations 100 million. (Sanwa Int'l.)
Fixed-Coupons						
General Electric Capital Corp.	\$100	1997	8	102.48	—	Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to \$300 million. Fees 1 1/2%. (Union Bank of Switzerland.)
Student Loan Marketing Association	\$750	1998	7	99.81	99.35	Semiannually. Noncallable. Fees 0.15%. (Merrill Lynch Int'l.)
Asfinco	DM 350	2005	7 1/2	101.78	—	Noncallable. Fees 2 1/2%. (Dresdner Bank.)
Crédit Local de France	DM 500	2000	7	101.72	—	Reoffered at 99.47. Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations.)
Depra Finance	DM 1,000	2000	7 1/2	101 1/2	—	Reoffered at 99.44. Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Commerzbank.)
Bank of Ireland	£100	2005	9 1/2	100.74	—	Reoffered at 99.24. Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Barclays de Zoete Weid Securities.)
De Beers Centenary Finance	£100	2020	9 1/2	95.84	—	Semiannually. Noncallable. Fees 0.25%. Denominations £10,000. (Hombros Bank.)
Austria	ITL 100,000	1997	11	101.75	99.98	Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to 400 billion lire. Fees 1 1/2%. (J.P. Morgan Securities.)
Banque Nationale de Paris	ITL 200,000	1998	11 1/2	101.34	99.78	Noncallable. Fees 1 1/2%. (HSBC Markets.)
Council of Europe	ITL 150,000	1998	10 1/2	101.88	99.45	Noncallable. Fees 1 1/2%. (Deutsche Bank.)
Deutsche Bank	ITL 50,000	1998	11	101.85	99.90	Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to 470 billion lire. Fees 1 1/2%. (Credito Italiano.)
Helaba Finance	ITL 100,000	1998	11	100.45	99.30	Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to 300 billion lire. Fees 1 1/2%. (Credito Italiano.)
R						
Helaba Finance	ITL 100,000	1997	11	101 1/2	99.88	Noncallable. Fees 1 1/2%. (Swiss Bank Corp.)
Amro Bank Nederland	DF 250	1998	6 1/2	100.957	99.63	Reoffered at 99.77. Noncallable. Fees 1 1/2%. (ABN-AMRO Bank.)
Amro Bank Nederland	SP 15,000	1998	11 3/8	100.882	99.78	Noncallable. Fees 1 1/2%. (Banca Santander de Negocios.)
Austria	ECU 400	1998	7 1/2	101.385	99.80	Reoffered at 100.08. Noncallable. Fees 1 1/2%. (Paribas Capital Markets.)
Council of Europe	ECU 200	1996	6 1/2	100.946	99.75	Reoffered at 99.964. Noncallable. Fees 1.10%. (Barclays de Zoete Weid Securities.)
France	ECU 1,200	1997	7 1/2	99.94	99.63	Noncallable. Fees 0.125%. (Paribas Capital Markets.)
CE	CS 173	2000	9.85	102	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.05%. Denominations CS100,000. (Barclays de Zoete Weid Securities.)
Australian National Railway Commission	Aus\$ 100	1998	9 1/2	101.825	99.65	Noncallable. Fees 1 1/2%. (Hombros Bank.)
SL Finance	Aus\$ 100	2000	10 1/2	101.44	99.96	Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Barclays de Zoete Weid Securities.)
Export Finance and Insurance Corp.	Aus\$ 100	1997	5	93	—	Noncallable. Fees 1 1/2%. Denominations Aus\$10,000. (Nikko Europe.)
New South Wales Treasury Corp.	Aus\$ 100	1998	4 1/2	88.278	—	Semiannually. Noncallable. Fees 1 1/2%. (Normura Int'l.)
Student Loan Marketing Association	Aus\$ 400	1997	7 1/2	79.30	—	Yield 9.27%. Noncallable. Proceeds Aus\$319 million. Fees 0.15%. (Daiwa Europe.)
Yamachi Int'l	¥11,000	2015	5 1/2	100.48	—	Callable at par from 2005. Fees 0.50%. Denominations 10 million yen. (Yamachi Int'l.)
Yamachi Int'l	¥12,000	1998	4.80	99.99	—	Callable in 1995. Fees 0.50%. Denominations 1 million yen. (Nikko Europe.)
Sakura Finance (Yamachi)	¥30,000	2005	5	100 1/4	—	Callable at par in 2000. Fees 0.25%. Denominations 100 million yen. (Sakura Finance Int'l.)
Yuebec	¥50,000	1998	3.85	99.99	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.35%. (Increased from 30 billion yen. (Yamachi Int'l.)
Yuebec	¥150,000	2005	4 1/2	100.078	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.325%. (IBJ Int'l.)
Gutty-Linked						
Autobacs Seven Company	\$100	1999	4 1/2	100	—	Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant, exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2 1/2% premium. Fees 2 1/2%. Terms to be set Feb. 28. (Nomura Int'l.)
Autobacs Paper	\$100	1999	4 1/2	100	—	Noncallable. Each \$10,000 note with two warrants, exercisable into company's shares at 1.00% YEN PER \$100 and \$2.00 YEN per dollar. (Nomura Int'l.)

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1995

PAGE 11

CYBERSCAPE

Creative Labs Shifts Lanes
On Information Highway

By Laurie Flynn
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — For the last five years, Creative Labs Inc. has been doing more than just riding the multimedia wave that is sweeping the personal computer industry. With its Sound Blaster equipment, many people say, Creative Labs helped invent the wave.

Beyond its sound cards, which are circuit boards that can be inserted inside personal computers, the company has also become leading seller of multimedia upgrade kits, or all-in-one packages that turn a plain-vanilla PC into one that can provide sound and video using a sound card, speakers and a CD-ROM drive.

But Creative Labs, like many multimedia companies, is finding itself squeezed by the industry it helped create. As computers increasingly are sold with sound cards and multimedia built in, and the older computers without sound equipment are taken out of service, Creative Labs is hoping to sustain its strong growth by increasing sales to computer makers and broadening into new areas.

At first glance, the pressure on Creative Labs, which is based in Milpitas, California, is hard to find. Earlier this month, Creative Technology Ltd., its Singapore-based parent company, announced that sales for the second quarter had more than doubled, to more than \$400 million, from the corresponding period last year — turning 1994 into the company's first billion-dollar calendar year.

CompUSA, the largest U.S. computer retailer, called Christmas 1994 its best season yet for sales of multimedia upgrade kits. "The future looks very promising for us," said Wong Hoo, chairman and co-founder of Creative Technology, said. Creative Technology, one of Singapore's largest computer equipment companies, was founded in 1981 by Mr. Sim, who is one of Singapore's most visible success stories.

Company executives said they expected the market for multimedia upgrades to peak in 1996. But industry analysts said that time had already arrived. Of the PCs purchased in the last six months of 1994, two-thirds had CD-ROM drives, according to Odyssey Corp., a market research company in San Francisco.

"The problem the numbers reflected in the U.S. is that the market has matured," said Jeff Matthews, a general partner with Ram Partners LP, a money management company in Greenwich, Connecticut, that invests in high technology. "Most consumers can go out and buy a great PC with all this stuff built into it."

Indeed, most of the growth in the most recent quarter came in Europe. Growth in the United States was down, to 23 percent growth in the quarter ended in December from 60 percent growth in

See COMPUTER, Page 13

The firm is squeezed
by the industry it
helped create.

Currency Markets Catch a Bad Cold From Politics

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Like a mutant virus that confounds and distresses the medical profession, the upset unfolding in the European currency market is causing concern because it differs radically from previous crises and looks to be immune to the traditional remedies.

For openers, what is happening in the exchange market, the seemingly inexorable rise of the Deutsche mark, does not even merit the label "crisis" because there is no echo of distress in domestic financial markets.

Although not yet a financial crisis, analysts agree that what is happening is a political crisis being played out in the currency market — a reflection of the distrust of policymakers' ability to deal with disturbingly large budget deficits and mounting debt burdens, notably in Italy and Spain, and a fear of political instability in France and Britain.

The most troubling aspect of the fall

in European currencies against the mark, said Avinash Persaud, London-based analyst at J.P. Morgan & Co., is that the rates have dropped on an astounding small volume, indicating speculators were not at work. The declines "were not driven by flows," he reported. "The flows were actually low."

Nor, Mr. Persaud added, was there any sign that the declines were driven by increased activity in the options or futures markets.

Nevertheless, the lira and the peseta ended the week at record lows against the mark, with the lira at 1121.20 per mark, and the peseta at 88.10. The French franc, at 3.51 per mark, was 1 percent above its all-time low, and sterling, at 2.32 DM, hovered 0.6 percent above its low.

What is more, the peseta was a mere 4.3 percent away from the floor rate of 91.91 per mark. The outer limits of exchange rates have never been tested since the range was widened to 15 percent from the previous 2.25 percent

in the wake of the 1993 crisis in the exchange-rate mechanism of the European Monetary System. The enlarged trading band was intended to eliminate the danger of renewed crises that had forced London and Rome to withdraw their currencies from the fixed exchange rate system.

A test of the 15 percent range "would be a blow to policymakers," John Lipsky of Salomon Brothers Inc. in New York said. It would mean "markets are challenging policymakers to manipulate events without fundamental policy reforms," he added.

For Mr. Persaud, there are two troubling aspects to the current situation: the relatively low volume of actual trading and the absence of any tension in money-market rates. Normally, short-term interest rates of currencies under attack are pushed up as speculators borrow money to sell for the strong currency.

"It says that money is not fleeing the weak currencies," he said, "but rather

that the market is revaluing the Deutsche mark." This is a significant distinction, he added, because it means that "the revaluation may not be short-lived, it likely will persist and there's not much central banks can do about it."

Traditionally, central banks have been able to thwart speculation by purchasing their own, weakening currencies and by raising short-term interest rates to punitive levels, making it too expensive to go short.

Money market rates are virtually unchanged on the week in Spain, France and Britain. Three-month rates have risen in Italy, but not by as much as the Bank of Italy's 0.75 percentage point rate increase Tuesday. Government bond prices are virtually stable, except in Italy where yields on 10-year paper rose a quarter of a point — hardly surprising given the increase in the bank rate.

Equity prices declined, but not dramatically — down 0.2 percent in London, 0.3 percent in Madrid, 1 percent

in Paris and nearly 5 percent in Milan. A similar decoupling is also evident in the United States, where the dollar has fallen 1.3 percent against the mark while stock and bond prices rose.

The basic worry, said Andres Drobny at CS First Boston in London, is that the present weakness in currency values could trigger an increase in trading activity fueled by a flight of capital. That could ignite a vicious cycle of rising inflation feeding additional currency weakness.

The lira, nearly halved in value since the 1992 crisis, is already "vastly undervalued," Brendan Brown of Mitsubishi International Finance in London asserted, and a further decline, which would give a boost to an already strained export industry, could only fuel inflation.

Italy's interest-rate increase did nothing to help the lira and — by raising the cost of domestic debt —

See CURRENCY, Page 13

WTO Field Stays the Same
U.S. and Europe Push Their Candidates

International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — European officials stepped up their campaign to name the first permanent head of the World Trade Organization after American leaders denied over the weekend that Washington was seeking new candidates to unblock a three-way deadlock for the post.

Commerce Secretary Ronald H. Brown denied Sunday a New York Times report that the United States was looking for a graceful way to abandon its favored candidate, Carlos Salinas de Gortari, the former Mexican president.

"We think he's the best candidate," Mr. Brown said. "We continue to hope that he will become the president of the WTO."

Vice President Al Gore said Saturday that Washington was not seeking new candidates, publicly repudiating the American ambassador to the WTO, Booth Gardner, who had made such a suggestion in Geneva last week. Mr. Gore and Mr. Brown were in Brussels

for a Group of Seven conference on the so-called information superhighway.

European Union officials said they believed the differing U.S. statements reflected divisions in Washington over how to break the deadlock. Moreover, they said, the affirmation of the current field of candidates could only help Europe's choice, Renato Ruggiero, and indicate a U.S. readiness to compromise.

Jacques Santer, the president of the European Commission, said Saturday that it was "imperative" for the credibility of the WTO to agree upon a candidate by March 15.

Mr. Ruggiero, a former Italian trade minister, topped a WTO poll last week with the support of 37 nations, including those of the European Union and its allies in the Third World. Mr. Salinas, whose candidacy has crashed along with the Mexican peso, had the support of 28 nations, while Kim Chul Su, a former South Korean trade minister, was backed by 29 nations, mainly in Asia.

— TOM BUERKLE

G-7 Accepts Deregulation
In Information Revolution

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — The seven leading industrial countries agreed Sunday on the need to speed up the pace of telecommunications deregulation to unleash a global information revolution that will change the way people live, work and play.

After a two-day meeting of corporate leaders and government ministers, the Group of Seven enshrined the basic idea that private-sector companies competing freely across borders would usher in the multimedia future, bringing interactive television to millions of consumers and making high-quality education and health care available to people even in remote corners of the globe.

"The information society will be achieved if we release the forces of the market," said Martin Bangemann, the European Union's industry commissioner. Issues of cultural and technological domination, widely feared in Europe, lurked just below the surface throughout the meeting, but ministers and industrialists alike agreed to skirt them because of an overriding imperative — competitiveness.

As Stuart Eizenstat, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, said, "Those who don't move quickly are going to be left behind hopelessly."

The deregulation drive received a strong push from Vice President Al Gore, who announced that Washington would

abolish by the end of this year an effective 20 percent limit on foreign ownership of American telecommunications companies for countries that reciprocate.

Commerce Secretary Ronald H. Brown said the aim was to achieve an international accord to open up telephone competition by the middle of next year, the target set by members of the World Trade Organization for concluding a general agreement on trade in services. That implied that Europe would open up its telecommunications market in 1996, instead of the current 1998 target for most EU nations.

The form of the announcement, made at a Saturday luncheon speech with no advance preparation, was "very unconventional," said Günter Rexrodt, Germany's economics minister. European officials said the details needed to be fleshed out, and they expressed concern that Washington was reserving the right to decide by itself what foreign markets were open.

But Mr. Rexrodt welcomed the initiative, as did José Rossi, France's industry minister, who termed it "very positive."

"It's going to put pressure on the Germans and Belgians and so on," Alan Donnelly, a British member of the European Parliament, said. "It's going to help us liberalize our telecommunications."

U.S. officials would not say how the reciprocity initiative would affect a plan by Deutsche Telekom and France Telecom to invest \$4.2 billion in Sprint

Corp., as they seek to form an alliance with the U.S. company. As expected, the ministers endorsed eight principles for building a global information infrastructure, although the wording revealed lingering differences.

The leading principle was competition, which the ministers agreed should be "dynamic." Mr. Rossi, who with other Europeans had argued for "fair" competition, said that some of the deregulation rules needed to guard against "abuse of dominant market position."

To Washington, that is code for putting a brake on U.S. industry leadership. Mr. Brown, who had fought for "free" competition, was asked what "dynamic" meant. "It's a lot of competition, and it's real competition," he said.

But what looked like the biggest dispute only a month ago — proposals to tighten European quotas on television programming imports — proved no dispute at all.

Mr. Rossi said the debate over cultural diversity on the information superhighway was "extremely positive."

The ministers also approved 11 pilot projects, ranging from electronic libraries and museums to on-line global health care.

Separately, a group of nearly 50 leading technology chief executives who pressed the deregulation message at the start of the conference, agreed to propose follow-up measures for the July meeting of Group of Seven.

Germany Labor Unrest Spreading

Reuters

BONN — The first metalworking strike in Western Germany in 11 years entered its third day Sunday, as financial-sector workers also threatened action unless their pay demands were met.

White-collar unions have been spurred by the demands of the 3 million-strong IG Metall, the biggest trade union in the Western world, for a 6 percent pay raise.

Financial-sector unions made clear Sunday that they took IG Metall's action as encouragement for their own demand for a 6 percent pay increase. Banking and insurance employers have offered 2 percent.

"If employers want to avoid the escalation we've seen in the engineering industry," the leader of one union, Klaus Carlin, said, "they should make an offer that reflects the above-average

performance of the financial-service sector."

Gerhard Renner, chief negotiator for the DAG white-collar employees union, said it would call-taken walkouts this week unless employers improved their offer.

IG Metall pickets continued at the gates of selected companies in the southern state of Bavaria. The metalworking employers' federation, Gesamtmetall, has refused to make any pay offer until the union agrees to discuss cutting costs. Its chairman, Hans-Joachim Gottschol, wrote to members that 40 percent of companies in the sector posted losses last year.

The federation was not seeking a pay freeze, he said, but "an economically defensible result."

A crack developed in the employers' front when Caribann Danm, chief executive of the appliance maker AEG Hausgeräte GmbH, said he was considering reaching a deal with his workers.

Mexico Set
To Recast
Its Budget

By Anthony DePalma
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — Signs of stampeding inflation and impending recession have forced the Mexican government to concede that its original stabilization plan has failed, in large part because the United States took so long to help Mexico, and that a new, tougher plan of budget cuts and tax increases is expected to be announced this week.

Although President Ernesto Zedillo has been busy since the \$20 billion American rescue plan finally was signed on Tuesday optimistically telling Mexicans the crisis was under control, his top financial advisers have been busy drafting a darkly realistic new rescue plan that acknowledges more than ever the chances of a recession and shows Mexico stepping further into the inflationary whirlpool of rapidly rising wages and prices it had vowed to avoid.

In drafts of the new plan, the Mexican economy registers zero growth, or even negative growth — in essence recession — during 1995. Inflation is estimated at around double the original 19 percent, the peso settles at between 5 and 5.5 to the dollar instead of 4.5, and prices and taxes have to be increased sharply to achieve the budget surplus that U.S. officials demanded as one condition for signing a \$20 billion rescue package last Tuesday.

The plan also veers away from the kind of social pact among government, labor and business that characterized the first one, announced on Jan. 3. Instead of trying to control wages and prices with voluntary agreements that have so far failed to hold the line, officials said, the government will use orthodox methods.

Chicago Notebook

Korea Firm Watches Its Zenith Stake Get Diluted

Zenith Electronics Corp. has had its ups and downs in recent months, but one thing that has gone straight down is LG Business Group's stake in the last American television maker, which is based in Glenview, Illinois.

LG, the sprawling South Korean conglomerate formerly known as Lucky-Goldstar Group, bought 1.45 million Zenith shares in 1991, helping the company stage off a hostile takeover. By the following year, it was unclear why anybody would have fought for Zenith, which barely skirted bankruptcy with the aid of its bankers.

Zenith's problems were partly caused by LG's Goldstar Co., which along with other Korean and Taiwanese television makers essentially pushed the higher-cost U.S. companies out of the business. They pushed LG's stake in Zenith to the point of selling it, "Even though we don't have HDTV, we're in the HDTV race."

Indeed, in its advertising, Goldstar has cited its alliance with Zenith and their work on high-definition television, a technology that for the past decade has held lots of promise but made little money. Some people think this will change because of multimedia, the marriage of computers, telephones and televisions, which may actually require the superior resolution offered by HDTV. To the dismay of many companies that invested in the technology, large-screen televisions used for viewing conventional programs and movies can get by on less expensive conventional systems.

Zenith is well positioned for HDTV. It is a member of what is called the Grand Alliance, a group that also includes AT&T Corp., General Instrument Corp., Philips Electronics NV, Thomson SA and SRI International's David Sarnoff Research Center, which does commercial research in video and imaging. The alliance has been working with the Federal Communications Commission to set HDTV standards. At the Consumer Electronics Show in Las Vegas last month, AT&T unveiled a set-top computer box and remote control that will link television sets to

new equity. Late last year, Goldstar's 1.45 million shares made up a 3.2 percent stake of the 45 million outstanding shares, but in December, Zenith filed a shelf registration to sell an additional 6.5 million shares.

Goldstar executives in New Jersey refused to return repeated phone calls seeking comment on the dwindling stake, and a Zenith spokesman would say only that the two companies maintained an "ongoing" relationship that had existed before the Korean company's investment.

John Maack is a fund manager at Crabbe Huseon Group, which has been Zenith's biggest shareholder, with a stake of more than 6 percent late last year. His guess is that Goldstar is mostly interested in Zenith's work with high-definition television. According to Mr. Maack, Goldstar is saying, "Even though we don't have HDTV, we're in the HDTV race."

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interactive services. Zenith plans to sell televisions equipped with the device next year.

One reason that Goldstar ought to be especially interested in its alliance with Zenith, Mr. Maack said, is that once a household is linked to an on-line television service, movies can be digitally ordered and downloaded. "You don't even need a VCR," he said, and videocassette recorders are one of Goldstar's products. In fact, Goldstar currently makes the VCRs sold under Zenith's name.

Illinois Losing Largesse?

With the new, Republican-dominated Congress taking office, Illinois is likely to lose some federal largesse because of the fall of Representative Dan Rostenkowski, who was one of the most powerful Democrats in Washington.

"I've done what I've done for 25 years," he told the Chicago Tribune, "bringing projects home, doing good things. I wrote good law."

Mr. Rostenkowski was chairman of the Ways and Means Committee from 1981 until May of last year, when he was named in a federal indictment that alleged he misused public funds. During his tenure as head of that tax-writing panel, he has been credited with steering tens of millions of dollars in federal money to the Chicago area each year. Michael P. Flanagan, who defeated Mr. Rostenkowski, said he too would bring money to Chicago, pointing out he would be a member of the party in power.

But Mr. Flanagan is not Mr. Rostenkowski, noted Rich Ciccarone, head municipal bond trader at Kemper Securities Corp. The defeated representative "was instrumental in getting aid to the city and state," he said. "He had the clout to channel dollars." Mr. Flanagan will be a new legislator and a member of a party that has promised to shrink the role of the federal government.

Mr. Ciccarone said such areas as highway financing, federally funded housing and U.S. government office

buildings were likely to be the biggest losers for the city and state.

Face Lifts for Malls

Buildings of another kind have been losing face all around America. Shopping centers born of the post-World War II boom are aging, and some of them have never been renovated. Meanwhile, construction of new malls is problematic because of saturated markets, financial problems at retailers and capital constraints.

Against this backdrop, renovation is becoming a popular option for shopping centers that need face lifts. Homart Development Co., a subsidiary of Sears, Roebuck & Co. that has survived the Chicago-based retailer's recent string of divestitures, is one of the largest U.S. shopping-center developers, and it is participating in the renovation trend.

A recent Homart project was the refurbishment of Natick Mall, near Boston, which reopened in October. Joe Larsen, Homart's executive vice president for asset management, said the \$300 million project had drawn five British retailers, joining the Body Shop, French Connection and Brooks Brothers are the clothing retailers Next and Monsoon. The latter is making its U.S. debut, while the Natick store is Monsoon's fourth in America.

Mr. Larsen said sales at the refurbished complex were expected to run four to five times above previous levels before it closed. The Natick project was also unusual, he said, because it involved the purchase and closing of a nearby, competing shopping center.

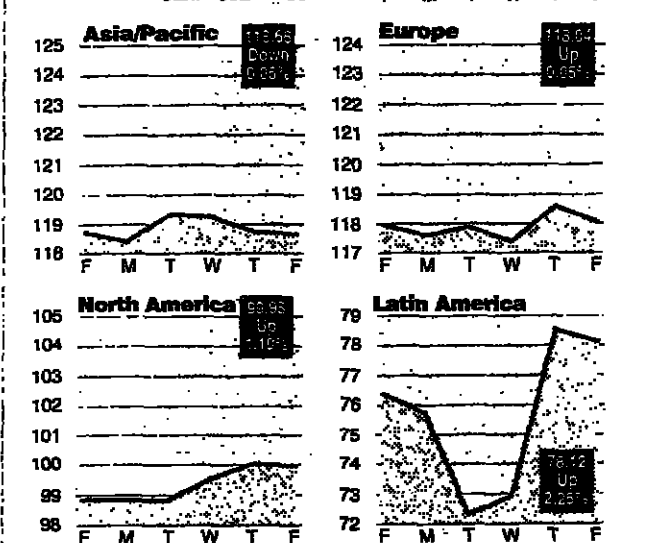
Homart often acquires equity in the malls it renovates, most of which contain Sears stores, and helps to run them. Although the unit has been unprofitable in recent years, reflecting weakness in the retail sector, it is approaching the break-even level and can withstand cyclical downturns with backing from Sears. That backing, however, might not be forthcoming if Sears succeeds in its new efforts to sell off Homart.

Mitchell Martin

THE TRIB INDEX

International Herald Tribune
World Stock Index, composed
of 280 internationally investible
stocks from 25 countries,
compiled by Bloomberg
Business News.

Week ending February 24,
daily closings.
Jan. 1992 = 100.



Industrial Sectors/Weekend close	20000	20000	%	20000	20000	%
Energy	114.11	114.57	-0.40	110.88	110.61	+0.24
Utilities	148.77	148.73	+0.03	131.21	128.79	+1.86
Finance	110.74	110.55	+0.17	105.43	104.50	+0.79
Services	106.66	106.46	+0.19	116.88	117.05	-0.65

The index tracks U.S. dollar value of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and Amsterdam, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Sweden, Switzerland, and Venezuela. For Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 30 top issues in terms of market capitalization; otherwise the ten top stocks are tracked.

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates	U.S.	D.M.	Yen	Sw.	Fr.	£	Sc.	2/24
Australia	1.00	0.75	100.00	1.48	1.66	0.63	0.00	1.00
Canada	1.00	0.75	100.00	1.48	1.66	0.63	0.00	1.00
France	1.00	0.75	100.00	1.48	1.66	0.63	0.00	1.00
Germany	1.00	0.75	100.00	1.48	1.66	0.63	0.00	1.00
Italy	1.00	0.75	100.00	1.48	1.66	0.63	0.00	1.00
Japan	1.00	0.75	100.00	1.48	1.66	0.63	0.00	1.00
South Africa	1.00	0.75	100.00	1.48	1.66	0.63	0.00	1.00
Switzerland	1.00	0.75	100.00	1.48	1.66	0.63	0.00	1.00
U.K.	1.00	0.75	100.00	1.48	1.66	0.63	0.00	1.00
U.S.	1.00	0.75	100.00	1.48	1.66	0.63	0.00	1.00

Forward Rates
Currency 30-day 60-day 90-day 120-day
Euro 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000
Japanese yen 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000
Swiss franc 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000
U.S. dollar 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000

Close of trading Friday, Feb. 24

The Week A

(Continued From Page 4)

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As U.S. Underwriter Collapses, Prices of Its Issues Tumble

By Floyd Norris
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Hanover Sterling & Co., a brokerage firm best known for bringing public a firm launched by Lawrence Taylor, the former linebacker for the New York Giants, went out of business Friday.

The collapse of the firm left stocks it had brought public without support, and they plunged in price, losing from 57 percent to 80 percent of their value.

Hanover executives could not be reached for comment Friday, but in recent weeks the New York firm had been under pressure because it had been buying shares of companies that it brought public to support their prices. Hanover had complained pri-

viously to the Securities and Exchange Commission about activity by short-sellers, who had bet that prices of the stocks would fall.

The firm stopped making markets in its stocks at 11:09 A.M., and they soon plunged. Regulatory officials, who asked not to be named, said the suspension of trading came after an official of the National Association of Securities Dealers asked to review the company's books and was not allowed to do so. Hanover Sterling's phones were not answered later in the day.

An official with the association said Hanover had not been able to show it was in compliance with rules regarding minimum capital for brokerage firms.

Brokerage firms are not under any legal obligation to support the prices of the stocks they bring public, but

they sometimes choose to do so in order to maintain the appearance of an orderly market.

Stock in All-Pro Products, the company Mr. Taylor formed, fell \$3.375 a unit to \$2.125. All-Pro, which was conceived as a seller of a sports drink to compete with Gatorade, has been developing a virtual-reality game system and sells a corrugated-packaging system for commercial users. Its units, which consist of one share and one warrant to buy another share, were first sold to the public at \$5 in 1993 and became one of that year's hottest initial public offerings, rising as high as \$16.25.

Other stocks connected to Hanover Sterling suffered even more. Envirometers fell \$7.75 a share, to \$2.25. Mister Jay Fashions plunged \$12.625

to \$5.50. Play Co. Toys dropped \$7.48, to \$5.75. Porter McLeod National Retail lost \$8.25 a share, falling to \$2.125.

Hanover Sterling's most recent underwriting was Panax Pharmaceuticals, a company that seeks to develop drugs from plants. It went public in January at \$5 for a unit, consisting of one share and one warrant to buy a share. The units traded as high as \$23 the first day. They plunged \$10.17, to \$6.94, on Friday.

Like many small stocks, those underwritten by Hanover Sterling wound up being owned by the firm's own customers, and were not widely disseminated. As rumors spread in recent weeks that Hanover was facing financial problems, traders hoping to profit from them seem to have stepped up shorting of those stocks.

Last week the firm asked the Securities and Exchange Commission to suspend trading in its stocks, pending an inquiry of the short-selling, but the agency did not act.

Part of the plunge in shares no doubt reflected fear that Hanover might have large inventories of the stocks that might come to the market.

Hanover Sterling's brief taste of fame came after All-Pro stock zoomed in late 1993, during Mr. Taylor's final season as the Giants' star running back. The company's chairman and chief executive, said he had advised his teammates to buy the stock and that some had done so, and expressed confidence that the stock would continue rising. Michael Stone, the president of the company, emphasized that Hanover Sterling's problems were not related to his company.

SHORT COVER

Sime Darby Seeks Big Stake in Bank

KUALA LUMPUR (Combined Dispatches) — Malaysia's largest conglomerate, Sime Darby Bhd., said it was awaiting government approval to start negotiations to acquire a 60 percent stake in United Malaysian Banking Corp. Bhd., Malaysia's fourth largest bank.

In a one-paragraph statement, Sime Darby said it was awaiting approval from Malaysia's Finance Ministry to start negotiations with Datuk Keramat Holdings Bhd. to acquire its 60 percent stake in the bank. Datuk Keramat paid 600 million ringgit (\$235 million) for the 200 million shares in 1993. (AFP, Reuters)

Petrofina Takes Control of Factory

BRUSSELS (AFP) — The Belgian petroleum group Petrofina SA has taken complete control of the polypropylene producer Montedison's factory in Feluy, Belgium, buying up the 50 percent stake held by the Italian group Montedison SpA.

The move, announced Saturday, is in line with Montedison's pledge to the European Commission to pull out of Montedison after the Commission gave the go-ahead last June for creation of a joint-venture between Montedison and Royal Dutch/Shell.

Montedison is Europe's largest polypropylene producer.

CEO Alleged to Sell Firm's Property

MUNICH (Bloomberg) — Dieter Bock, the main shareholder and chief executive of Lohr PLC, sold apartments the company owned in Germany to his own German companies, in part through straw men, the newsweekly Focus reported in an article in Monday's edition.

The sale of apartments in southwestern Germany for 350 million Deutsche marks (\$235 million) would be a criminal violation of British law, the magazine said. Focus said liquidity in Mr. Bock's business empire has been sinking rapidly, and that he is relying on his banks, especially Credit Lyonnais SA's Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft AG and Dresdner Bank AG, to keep it afloat.

Murdoch Faces New Legal Woes

WASHINGTON (NYT) — In a development that could mean new legal trouble for Rupert Murdoch, a top federal regulator said that he had not known in 1985 that an Australian company, News Corp., controlled 99 percent of the equity in six television stations that Mr. Murdoch acquired that year.

The official's sworn declaration Friday provided opponents of the media magnate with new evidence that he misled the Federal Communications Commission about whether he violated rules that prohibit a foreign company from owning American radio or television stations.

As a result, it breathes new life into the FCC's current investigation of Mr. Murdoch. Misleading the commission or showing a "lack of candor" when applying for a broadcasting license are considered among the most serious violations at the agency.

Mr. Murdoch used the stations as the nucleus for the Fox television network.

Mining Firm Not Upping Bid

SYDNEY (Reuters) — The managing director of Renison Goldfields Consolidated Ltd., Mark Bethwaite, said the mining group would not change its 440 million Australian dollar (\$328 million) takeover bid for the gold and base metal miner Pancon-tinental Mining Ltd.

"We have no intention of changing the offer — we believe it offers compelling value to the Pancon shareholder," Mr. Bethwaite said on the Nine Network's Business Sunday television program.

Renison, 40 percent owned by Hanson PLC, announced Thursday a bid for Pancon via a float of its gold arm. It is offering one share in the new gold company, plus 2.10 Australian dollars in cash for every three Pancon shares.

The market has savaged Renison's shares since the announcement, pushing the stock down nearly 12 percent, to 4 Australian dollars, from Wednesday's close.

CURRENCY: Worries in Europe

Continued from Page 11

undermined the government's attempt to control the budget by increasing the cost to service its debt.

Spain and, to a lesser extent, Britain are already worried about controlling inflation, and further devaluation would only increase the existing pressures. Even France, where inflation is low, is vulnerable as analysts agree that the franc, already modestly undervalued, does not need a cheaper money to solve its existing problems.

Economic growth in Europe is at the high end of expectations, and analysts at J.P. Morgan warned that "growth this strong spells inflation risks. Even in Germany, where consumer prices are still decelerating, rising operating rates and faster wage growth mean the inflation trend will turn up by next year."

The possibility of large-scale intervention does not appear to be a panacea. It failed to prevent the European exchange rate mechanism crises of 1992 and 1993 and, Mr. Lipsky said,

"it's unlikely that the Bundesbank would participate in any intervention that threatened to substantially boost Germany's liquidity. For now, EU authorities will do little more than hope that the market pressure will peter out in the absence of adverse new fundamental or political developments."

Jonathan Wilmut at CS First Boston assumes central banks will intervene if the mark hits 1.140 lire, 89.5 pesetas and 3.52 francs. Should those levels break despite intervention, he added, "we may even see a small rate cut by the Bundesbank."

Norbert Walter at Deutsche Bank in Frankfurt expects the mark's strength against the other European currencies to persist and likely to deter the Bundesbank from raising short-term rates as many analysts now expect. The higher value of the mark, restraining German export growth, and likely more austere policies in Spain and Italy will slow growth throughout Europe starting in the second half of the year, he forecast, and foster a recovery of the dollar.

Shake-Up in Shanghai's Bill Market

SHANGHAI — The leading brokerage firm in Shanghai scrambled for cash over the weekend amid fears that investors may bail out on Monday in the wake of China's biggest trading scandal, a company spokesman said Sunday.

Shanghai International Securities is being investigated for its role in illegal trading in treasury bill futures on the Shanghai Stock Exchange on Thursday when trading volume topped

\$100 billion, said David Wei. Separately, the Shanghai Stock Exchange has imposed restrictions to regulate its volatile treasury bond futures market, according to the Shanghai Securities News on Saturday. The report said authorities would limit daily price rises and falls to no more than half a yuan (4.2 cents) from the previous day's closing price. (Reuters, AFP)

The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, February 27 - March 3

A schedule of the week's economic and financial events, compiled for the International Herald Tribune by Bloomberg Business News.

Asia-Pacific

Feb. 27 Hong Kong: HKSAR, a future and author of *The Downfall of Capitalism and Communism*, to speak at the American Chamber of Commerce. Hong Kong Sino Land Co. to hold a stockholders' meeting to seek approval for a proposed separation of its hotel arm, Sino Hotels.

Telugu 1994 bank lending and deposit figures.

Telugu Jan. vehicle exports figures; Jan. supermarket chain's sales figures; Jan. large-scale retailers' sales figures.

Telugu International Rubber Study Group to convene for its 30th assembly to evaluate the industry's health. The group, comprising government representatives from 22 rubber-producing and-consuming countries including the U.S. and Japan, will meet through March 4.

Banking expected Australian Provincial Newspapers, Bridgeway Corp., Hong Kong Bank, HSBC Holdings Plc, Scotia Holdings Ltd.

Feb. 28 Melbourne: Securities Institute of Australia holds a seminar on property investment valuation.

Banking Chief executive, strategist for Citibank's London office, Neil Macdonald, to speak at an Australian Business Economics meeting on the prospects for a U.S. dollar recovery.

Hong Kong January merchandise trade figures.

Hong Kong Director-General of Telecommunications in Hong Kong, Alex To, to speak at the American Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong on international telecommunications services.

Hong Kong The Hong Kong/Japan Business Cooperation Committee and the Hong Kong Trade Development Council to sponsor a seminar on selling consumer goods to Japan.

Telugu January unemployment rate and job-to-applicant ratio figures; January housing starts and construction orders figures; January industrial production.

Telugu Two-day, multimedia seminar-dinner-dinner/Exhibition for American makers of semiconductors and telecommunications equipment used for multimedia applications.

Wellington Government financial statement for six months to Dec. 31. Forecast: Surplus of 300 million New Zealand dollars.

Banking expected Amvita Ltd., JF Japan OTC Fund, Newcrest Mining Ltd., Telekom Malaysia Bhd.

March 1 Sydney: January balance

of payments report; January building approvals.

Hong Kong Shanghai-La Asia to hold extraordinary stockholders' meeting to vote on the company's plans to spend 4.15 billion Hong Kong dollars on hotels and land in the Philippines, Indonesia and Fiji.

Telugu February vehicle sales; February foreign currency reserves.

Telugu U.S. Deputy Assistant Trade Representative Wendy Sherman will meet with Foreign Ministry's Shunhe Huaiyue to discuss Japanese government procurement of American-made computer products and services.

Banking expected CRA, Cross-Harbour Tunnel Co., Pao Far East.

March 2 Sydney: January retail sales data.

Banking expected Amcor, Brierley Investments, Boral Ltd., FFB Bank Holdings Co., Salim Group, Smiths Group, Wing Hang Bank, Woodside Petroleum.

March 3 Sydney: Fourth-quarter net foreign debt data.

Telugu February "Tankan" survey of business sentiment; January unemployment rate; January current account balance figures; January international securities investment figures.

Banking expected Goodman Fielder.

Europe

Expected this week Frankfurt: February cost of living. Forecast: Up 0.2 percent in month and 2.2 percent in year. December trade balance: Forecast: 7.7 billion deutsche mark surplus. December current account: Forecast: 2.3 billion deutsche mark deficit.

Stockholm January trade balance. Forecast: 8.1 billion-krone surplus.

Rome January balance of payments; January 1994 foreign trade figures; January M2, measured on a 3-month average. Forecast: Up 2.9 percent.

Zurich February consumer price index. Forecast: Up 1.0 percent in month and 1.5 percent in year.

Feb. 27 London: Provisional February M-0 money supply. Forecast: Up 0.3 percent in month and up 6.1 percent in year.

Paris February industrial survey.

Banking expected Alko Nobel, Alcatel, Ciba-Geigy AG, Ecolab Inc., Hanover Direct Inc., Harsco Technologies Inc., Mid Ocean Ltd., Yonkers Inc.

Feb. 28 Amsterdam: Fourth-quarter GDP.

Banking expected General Accident, GlaxoSmithKline.

March 1 Paris: January unemployment rate. Forecast: 12.5 percent.

March 2 Brussels: February unemployment rate. Forecast: 14.2 percent.

Copenhagen End-February currency reserves. February purchasing managers' index.

Frankfurt Bundesbank central council meeting.

Stockholm Riksbank council meeting.

Banking expected Abbey National, Allianz Versicherungs, Banque Indosuez, British Aerospace, Rolls-Royce, SGS-Thomson, Sora, Sun Alliance Group, Zeneca Group.

March 3 Madrid: February foreign reserves.

Rome February consumer price index. Forecast: Up 0.7 percent in month and up 4.2 percent in year.

Banking expected Banque Bruxelles Lambert, Credit Suisse.

Americas

Banking expected this week. Biogen Inc., Ciba S.A., Farnamc Biomedicals, Lillian Vernon, LVMH, Most Honeywell-Louis Vuitton.

Feb. 27 San Francisco: Robertson Stephens & Co. begins investment conference. Attending will be 3000 Corp., Motorola Inc., Cisco Systems Inc. and Microsoft Corp. Through March 2.

San Jose, California: Computer networking industry begins investment conference. Attending will be 3000 Corp., Motorola Inc., Cisco Systems Inc. and Microsoft Corp. Through March 2.

Washington Supreme Court hears arguments U.S. vs. Robertson, a case concerning interstate commerce.

Seattle Piper Jaffray Co.'s annual Pacific Northwest Investor Conference. Through February 28.

Cleveland Cleveland Federal Reserve Bank President Jerry Jordan addresses Cleveland Business Economists' Club.

Washington Existing home sales for January.

Ottawa Finance Minister Paul Martin to unveil the federal government's fiscal 1995 budget.

Wellington New Zealand: The Canadian Federation of Agriculture will hold its annual general meeting from today until March 1.

Banking expected Bally Entertainment Inc., Ciba-Geigy AG, Ecolab Inc., Hanover Direct Inc., Harsco Technologies Inc., Mid Ocean Ltd., Yonkers Inc.

Feb. 28 Denver: Denver International Airport is scheduled to begin flight op-



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COMPUTER: Creative Labs Expands Its Frontiers

Continued from Page 11

the previous quarter. Overall profit declined to \$22 million in the last quarter of 1994 from nearly \$40 million in the corresponding period of 1993, as the company was forced to adjust its product mix toward lower profit items.

Even if Creative Technology, which employs 4,100 people worldwide, disagrees with analysts on when the retail market will dry up, it already has in place a three-pronged strategy to survive: the company hopes to repeat its success in the sound business in video products for computers; it hopes to continue building up its business of selling its equipment to computer makers; and it hopes to expand dramatically into telephone computing services.

The last will be available first: this spring the company plans to introduce a Phone Blaster package that combines voice mail, facsimile transmission and electronic mail. Mr. Sim said products like this one would eventually be a major part of his business.

Toward this end, Creative Labs last year acquired Digi-com Inc., a small data communications company that sold high-performance modems and other products using digital-signal processing technology.

DSP technology is used for audio compression and text-to-speech translation, and new DSP chips can be programmed to perform communications functions as well.

Creative Labs hopes to offer three-dimensional video after this year that could turn personal computers into game machines with video performance that rivals machines from Nintendo Ltd. and Sega Enterprises Ltd.

The first products in this new video line will be out before the end of 1995, Mr. Sim said. The line will compete with products from S3 Inc., a company in Santa Clara, California, that makes a computer chip that provides three-dimensional graphics.

"This represents a big leap," he said.

Many analysts say they think that the strong relationships Creative Labs has with software developers will help it win crucial support in the video market. But recreating the huge success of Sound Blaster is by no means assured.

Creative Labs has also begun to build up aggressively its sales to PC manufacturers, such as Compaq Computer Corp. and

Gateway 2000 Inc., which include Creative Labs equipment in their multimedia machines. Currently 17 percent of the company's sales are through computer manufacturers, and the company hopes to build that to 20 percent, Mr. Sim said.

Creative Labs, which popularized its technique for incorporating sound in personal

computers in the mid-1980s, today controls roughly 60 percent of the market.

Creative Technology, one of Singapore's largest computer equipment companies, was founded in 1981 by Mr. Sim, who is one of Singapore's most visible success stories.

CyberScape@lnt-lib.demon.co.uk

LOMBARD ODIER INTERNATIONAL MANAGEMENT S.A.

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Decisions of the Board of Directors Taken by Circular Resolution

The Board of Directors resolves that **EUROPE 1992** will distribute a dividend out of the net income from investments which according to the shares outstanding should result in a dividend per share of USD 0.05.

The dividend will be paid on March 3, 1995 to those shareholders registered on February 24, 1995. (The ex-date will be February 28, 1995.)

Tuesday STYLE

From Paris to Milan, from New York to Tokyo, fashion editor Suzy Menkes covers the fashion front. With additional reporting on lifestyle issues, the Style section provides up-to-date information on developments in the changing world of creative design.

Every Tuesday in the International Herald Tribune.

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THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

INTERNATIONAL RECRUITMENT

You will find below a listing of employment offers published in last Thursday's International Herald Tribune

POSITIONS	COMPANY	CONTACT
Software Designers	TANDEM	Tandem Computers Europe Inc. Frankfurt Branch High Performance Research Center Max-Planck-Straße 36 D-61381 Friedrichsdorf - Germany
Group Manager (Construction Center) Qatar		Managing Director P.O. Box 3039 Doha - Qatar (Arabian Gulf)
Vice President International Sales	The Pinguin Group University	Mrs. Betty Hartel Secretary to the CEO - The Pinguin Group 27, Wrights Lane, Kensington, London W8 5TZ - U.K.
Country Managers (Germany - France - U.K.)	SENDIT International AB	Managing Director SENDIT International AB 72, rue du Faubourg-St-Honoré, 75008 Paris

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Denmark D.Kr.	3,400	33	1,050
France F.F.	1,950	40	590
Germany D.M.	700	32	210
Great Britain £	210	32	65
Ireland Ir£	230	37	68
Italy Lire	470,000	50	145,000
Luxembourg L.Fr.	14,000	41	4,200
Netherlands Fl.	770	40	230
Portugal Esc.	47,000	44	14,000
Spain Ptas.	48,000	41	14,500
-hand deliv. Madrid Ptas.	55,000	33	14,500
Sweden (airmail) S.Kr.	3,100	34	900
-hand delivery S.Kr.	3,500	28	1,000
Switzerland S.Fr.	810	48	185

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NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Feb. 24.

Symbols Div Yld High Low Open Close

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SPORTS

10 Baseball Players Walk Out and 1 In

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

While 10 minor league players for the Texas Rangers walked out of spring training camp rather than agree to play exhibition games, Steve Howe checked into the New York Yankees' camp.

Howe became the first striking major leaguer to enter a spring training camp when he got out of a white minivan into a maze of reporters, almost tripped over a garbage can and disappeared into the Yankees' offices in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, on Saturday. As usual, the 36-year-old relief pitcher supplied his own unique reasoning for his presence.

"The bottom line is this is a condition of my probation," said Howe, who was convicted in 1992 of attempting to buy cocaine. "I'm doing what I think is best for me and my family and to comply with what the federal government has told me I have to do."

The Yankees, he said, are assisting him by giving him a job in their ticket office.

Howe, the team's union representative, will receive a \$772 weekly living allowance from the team to sell tickets for games fielding men who are replacing the striking players. He'll be permitted to use the facilities at Fort Lauderdale Stadium after the replacement workouts are finished.

"Yeah, I could have gone out and flipped hamburgers at Denny's," he said. "The important thing is that I needed to be somewhere where I could do what I needed to do to train. And it just happened to work out that I could work and be associated with the Yankees and not be in a position where I was going to harm the union, too."

Howe, who is to make \$2.3 million as pitcher this season, won't work out with replacement players and won't play in exhibition games.

The head of the players' union, Donald Fehr, who is to resume negotiations with the owners Monday in Scottsdale, Arizona, said this was "a unique situation."

"The probation order in Montana says he has to have a job. And while he has a right to

strike, they were uncomfortable with him being on strike. What the Yankees have done is made an attempt to accommodate his situation."

In Port Charlotte, Florida, the Rangers were unable to reach an accommodation with 10 of their minor leaguers.

"I let them know I wasn't coming down here to be a replacement player. It can be a bad influence on your career and the rest of your life," catcher Craig Colbert said. "I have two years in the big leagues and I respect what the union did for me."

Exhibition games start Wednesday night, when the California Angels are to play Arizona State in Tempe, Ariz. Just 600 tickets have been sold for the game in Tempe Diablo Stadium, which holds 9,800 people.

Two major league teams will be added in 1998, and two more perhaps in 2000, under a plan the owners' expansion committee intends to recommend.

The plan will be presented at the owners' three-day meeting in Palm Beach starting March 7, said the committee's chairman, John Harrington.

He said the committee had not come up with recommendations on whether the first two expansion teams should be placed in one league and whether interleague play should be instituted.

Harrington, chief executive officer of the Boston Red Sox, also characterized as "an unfortunate misstatement" a remark by an aide to Senator John Warner, Republican of Virginia.

Warner's staff director, Grayson Winterling, said that Harrington promised a franchise for northern Virginia in exchange for the senator's commitment not to support legislation removing baseball's anti-trust exemption.

"We were kind of bought off, if you will," Winterling said.

Warner said his aide "unintentionally misspoke."

Harrington said he was upset with Warner about northern Virginia's prospects.

"I more or less indicated to him that our statistics show that it truly was a very viable candidate," he said. (AP, NYT, WP)



COSTLY — Shaquille O'Neal grabbed the Celtics' center, Eric Montross, by the neck and was ejected five minutes into Orlando's game with Boston. The ejection cost O'Neal \$1,000; Saturday, the NBA fined him \$5,000 for a flagrant foul and gave him a one-game suspension, which cost him about \$58,500. But the Magic won, 129-103.

Pittsburgh Drops Second Straight

The Associated Press

Steve Thomas broke an 11-game goal-scoring slump and assisted on Marty McInnis' game-winning goal as the New York Islanders handed the Pittsburgh Penguins their second consecutive loss, 3-1.

Tommy Soderstrom won his second game of the season on Saturday, stopping 26 shots, and helped the Islanders to their first win at home in Uniondale against the Penguins in five tries.

Wendell Young made his debut in net for the Penguins, stopping 21 chances.

The Islanders continued their habit of spotting the opposition

a lead, as Tomas Sandstrom capped a two-on-one break by taking Martin Straka's pass and one-timing the puck into the open left side at 8:30.

New York responded 30 seconds later as Ray Ferraro took

NHL HIGHLIGHTS

a pass in the slot, waited for Ulf Samuelsson to screen Young and then fired a wrist shot over the goalie's right shoulder.

The Islanders took the lead at 13:22 as McInnis, left alone in the slot, took Thomas' pass from the right boards and snapped a shot into the net.

Sabres 3, Whalers 1: Buffalo goaltender Dominik Hasek continued his career mastery of the Whalers and Alexander Mogilny had two goals and one assist to spark the Sabres in Hartford.

Hasek, stopping 28 shots, made a number of sharp saves as he improved his career mark against Hartford to 6-1-3 with a 1.67 goals-against average. Mogilny notched his fifth and sixth goals of the season and also assisted on Donald Audette's goal as Buffalo clicked on 3 of 4 power-play opportunities.

Braves 1, Nordiques 1: Jon Rohloff's first goal of the season helped Boston to a tie with the Nordiques in Quebec.

After Icy Start, No. 1 Kansas Scorches No. 14 Missouri

The Associated Press

Surprisingly, Jerod Hasek's right hand was the only thing that needed icing down.

The way the 6-foot, 3-inch (1.9-meter) sharpshooter was banged up and battered during No. 1 Kansas's 88-69 victory over No. 14 Missouri on Saturday, fans probably expected him to leave Allen Fieldhouse in Lawrence, Kansas, on a stretcher.

"I'm not going to back down from anybody," said Hasek, who scored 12 of Kansas's first 14 points in the second half and ignited a take-charge run in the first. "I've never known any other way to play."

The Jayhawks recovered from an ice-cold start to sweep the season series from the 11-gers for the fourth time in five years and move within one game of the Big Eight title.

Hasek, who finished with a career-high 26 points, scored nine in a 25-4 run that erased a 12-point lead by Missouri and restored the momentum to Kansas.

The Jayhawks need only to beat No. 18 Oklahoma State in their regular season finale next Sunday to replace Missouri as Big Eight champions.

"Missouri shot 31 percent in the second half," noted Roy Williams, who coaches Kansas. "That had a lot to do with it."

No. 3 North Carolina 80, Florida St. 78: Jeff McInnis stole with time running out preserved Florida State's victory over Florida State and moved the Tar Heels into a three-way share of first place in the Atlantic Coast Conference.

With two seconds left in Tallahassee, McInnis tipped the ball away from Florida State's Bobby Sura, who was trying to tie or win the game for the pesky Seminoles, who were in position for the upset despite never leading in the second half.

No. 4 Connecticut 75, Seton Hall 61: Donny Marshall scored 16 points and Ray Allen added 14 as Connecticut put together two runs in the last 12 minutes to win in Storrs, Connecticut. The victory guaranteed the Huskies at least a share of the Big East regular-season title with Villanova.

Brian Fair added 12 points and Kevin Ollie and Doron Sheffer each had 11 for Connecticut, which played its last home game of the season.

No. 5 Massachusetts 77, St. Joseph's 58: Lou Roe was 9-for-10 from the field, scored 24 points and grabbed nine rebounds to lead Massachusetts past St. Joseph's in Philadelphia.

The Minutemen pulled away to the win with a 13-0 run after the Hawks had closed to 53-48 with 7 minutes, 12 seconds to play.

COLLEGE HIGHLIGHTS

play. Roe had eight points in the run that gave Massachusetts a 66-48 lead with 3:38 to play.

No. 6 Kentucky 71, Vanderbilt 60: Tony Delk scored 22 points and Kentucky used a 13-1 run within the final four minutes to defeat Vanderbilt in Nashville.

Malik Evans hit two free throws with 3:54 left that cut Kentucky's lead to 58-56. Rodrick Rhodes started the spurt with a pair of free throws and the Wildcats sealed their fifth straight victory in the series.

No. 7 Maryland 84, Clemson 68: Joe Smith matched his career high with 33 points as Maryland finished unbeaten at home in College Park for the first time in 15 years.

Smith had 20 points in the second half and finished with 10 rebounds. He made 10 of 13 shots and was 13-for-22 from the line, breaking Tom McMillen's school record of 20 free throws in a game.

No. 12 Michigan St. 83, Northwestern 60: In Evanston, Illinois, Shawn Respert scored 20 points and Quinton Brooks led a second-half surge that allowed Michigan State to hand Northwestern its seventh straight loss.

Ahead only 32-30 at the half against a team that has been beaten by 30 points by most of its Big Ten opponents, the Spartans went on a 16-4 run at the outset of the second half to go up 48-34. When Northwestern pulled to 56-43, Michigan State scored 10 straight points.

No. 13 Arizona 97, Oregon 76: Portland-bred Damon

Stoudamire capped a career sweep over Oregon with 32 points, 11 rebounds and 14 assists, becoming only the third Arizona player and fifth in league history to complete a triple double.

In Tucson, Arizona scored the game's first 10 points, never trailed and used its size advantage inside and defensive intensity to disrupt Oregon's offense all day. The Ducks made only 25 of 77 shots (32.5 percent).

No. 16 Mississippi St. 46, Mississippi 42: In Oxford, Darryl Wilson's 3-pointer with 35 seconds left helped Mississippi State to its fourth straight Southeastern Conference road victory.

Wilson's shot from the top of the key gave State only its second lead of the game. He added two free throws with four seconds left after Ole Miss got a technical foul for calling a timeout when it had none left.

No. 25 Oklahoma St. 82, No. 18 Oklahoma St. 74: Ryan Minor scored 32 points, including a key 3-pointer in overtime, as a record crowd of 12,671 watched the Sooners complete their first 15-0 season at home in Norman.

The Cowboys hurt themselves by missing their first seven free throws and finishing just 10-of-21 from the line. They had four players foul out and Bryant Reeves and Randy Rutherford each finished with four fouls.

No. 20 Alabama 69, Florida 66: Eric Washington's 3-pointer with 2.7 seconds remaining capped an 8-2 run over the final two minutes as Alabama edged Florida in Gainesville.

Alabama led by as many as six points early in the second half, but trailed 64-61 when Florida's Dan Cross hit a baseline jumper with 2:05 remaining. Jamal Faulkner hit four free throws in the final two minutes to pull the Tide within a point.

After Cross missed a running jumper with 13 seconds left, Marvin Orange made one of two free throws, setting up Washington's winning jumper.

Antonio McDyeess had 21 for the Tide, including 16 in the second half. Darnell Hill led Florida with 21 points.

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Feb. 24.
(Continued)

Stocks	Div	Yld	100% High	Low	Chg	Chg
Alcoa	1.00	4.0	28.00	27.00	27.00	-0.50
Amgen	0.50	3.0	120.00	115.00	115.00	-5.00
Amgen	0.50	3.0	120.00	115.00	115.00	-5.00
Amgen	0.50	3.0	120.00	115.00	115.00	-5.00
Amgen	0.50	3.0	120.00	115.00	115.00	-5.00

Stocks	Div	Yld	100% High	Low	Chg	Chg
Amgen	0.50	3.0	120.00	115.00	115.00	-5.00
Amgen	0.50	3.0	120.00	115.00	115.00	-5.00
Amgen	0.50	3.0	120.00	115.00	115.00	-5.00
Amgen	0.50	3.0	120.00	115.00	115.00	-5.00
Amgen	0.50	3.0	120.00	115.00	115.00	-5.00

Stocks	Div	Yld	100% High	Low	Chg	Chg
Amgen	0.50	3.0	120.00	115.00	115.00	-5.00
Amgen	0.50	3.0	120.00	115.00	115.00	-5.00
Amgen	0.50	3.0	120.00	115.00	115.00	-5.00
Amgen	0.50	3.0	120.00	115.00	115.00	-5.00
Amgen	0.50	3.0	120.00	115.00	115.00	-5.00

Stocks	Div	Yld	100% High	Low	Chg	Chg
Amgen	0.50	3.0	120.00	115.00	115.00	-5.00
Amgen	0.50	3.0	120.00	115.00	115.00	-5.00
Amgen	0.50	3.0	120.00	115.00	115.00	-5.00
Amgen	0.50	3.0	120.00	115.00	115.00	-5.00
Amgen	0.50	3.0	120.00	115.00	115.00	-5.00

Stocks	Div	Yld	100% High	Low	Chg	Chg
Amgen	0.50	3.0	120.00	115.00	115.00	-5.00
Amgen	0.50	3.0	120.00	115.00	115.00	-5.00
Amgen	0.50	3.0	120.00	115.00	115.00	-5.00
Amgen	0.50	3.0	120.00	115.00	115.00	-5.00
Amgen	0.50	3.0	120.00	115.00	115.00	-5.00

Stocks	Div	Yld	100% High	Low	Chg	Chg
Amgen	0.50	3.0	120.00	115.00	115.00	-5.00
Amgen	0.50	3.0	120.00	115.00	115.00	-5.00
Amgen	0.50	3.0	120.00	115.00	115.00	-5.00
Amgen	0.50	3.0	120.00	115.00	115.00	-5.00
Amgen	0.50	3.0	120.00	115.00	115.00	-5.00

Stocks	Div	Yld	100% High	Low	Chg	Chg
Amgen	0.50	3.0	120.00	115.00	115.00	-5.00
Amgen	0.50	3.0	120.00	115.00	115.00	-5.00
Amgen	0.50	3.0	120.00	115.00	115.00	-5.00
Amgen	0.50	3.0	120.00	115.00	115.00	-5.00
Amgen	0.50	3.0	120.00	115.00	115.00	-5.00

Stocks	Div	Yld	100% High	Low	Chg	Chg
Amgen	0.50	3.0	120.00	115.00	115.00	-5.00
Amgen	0.50	3.0	120.00	115.00	115.00	-5.00
Amgen	0.50	3.0	120.00	115.00	115.00	-5.00
Amgen	0.50	3.0	120.00	115.00	115.00	-5.00
Amgen	0.50	3.0	120.00	115.00	115.00	-5.00

Stocks	Div	Yld	100% High	Low	Chg	Chg
Amgen	0.50	3.0	120.00	115.00	115.00	-5.00
Amgen	0.50	3.0	120.00	115.00	115.00	-5.00
Amgen	0.50	3.0	120.00	115.00	115.00	-5.00
Amgen	0.50	3.0	120.00	115.00	115.00	-5.00
Amgen	0.50	3.0	120.00	115.00	115.00	-5.00

Stocks	Div	Yld	100% High	Low	Chg	Chg
Amgen	0.50	3.0	120.00	115.00	115.00	-5.00
Amgen	0.50	3.0	120.00	115.00	115.00	-5.00
Amgen	0.50	3.0	120.00	115.00	115.00	-5.00
Amgen	0.50	3.0	120.00	115.00	115.00	-5.00
Amgen	0.50	3.0	120.00	115.00	115.00	-5.00

Stocks	Div	Yld	100% High	Low	Chg	Chg
Amgen	0.50	3.0	120.00	115.00	115.00	-5.00
Amgen	0.50	3.0	120.00	115.00	115.00	-5.00
Amgen	0.50	3.0	120.00	115.00	115.00	-5.00
Amgen	0.50	3.0	120.00	115.00	115.00	-5.00
Amgen	0.50	3.0	120.00	115.00	115.00	-5.00

Stocks	Div	Yld	100% High	Low	Chg	Chg
Amgen	0.50	3.0	120.00	115.00	115.00	-5.00
Amgen	0.50	3.0	120.00	115.00	115.00	-5.00
Amgen	0.50	3.0	120.00	115.00	115.00	-5.00
Amgen	0.50	3.0	120.00	115.00	115.00	-5.00
Amgen	0.50	3.0	120.00	115.00	115.00	-5.00

Stocks	Div	Yld	100% High	Low	Chg	Chg
Amgen	0.50	3.0	120.00	115.00	115.00	-5.00
Amgen	0.50	3.0	120.00	115.00	115.00	-5.00
Amgen	0.50	3.0	120.00	115.00	115.00	-5.00
Amgen	0.50	3.0	120.00	115.00	115.00	-5.00
Amgen	0.50	3.0	120.00	115.00	115.00	-5.00

Stocks	Div	Yld	100% High	Low	Chg	Chg
Amgen	0.50	3.0	120.00	115.00	115.00	-5.00
Amgen	0.50	3.0	120.00	115.00	115.00	-5.00
Amgen	0.50	3.0	120.00	115.00	115.00	-5.00
Amgen	0.50	3.0	120.00	115.00	115.00	-5.00
Amgen	0.50	3.0	120.00	115.00	115.00	-5.00

MedMar	.68	3.0	131.00	122	12	+ 1/2
MedVad	—	—	122.00	12	12	—
Sermi	.441	—	597.00	63	6 1/4	+ 1/2
MedVad	—	—	597.00	63	6 1/4	+ 1/2
MedVad	.64	2.8	86.73	23	23 1/4	+ 1/2
MedVad	—	—	1525.17	15	15 1/4	+ 1/2
MedVad	.76	4.8	1490.13	18	18 1/4	+ 1/2
MedVad	—	—	1394.14	11	11 1/4	+ 1/2
MedVad	.80	2.1	1395.19	18	18 1/4	+ 1/2
MedVad	.68	1.8	1181.35	36	36 1/4	+ 1/2
MedVad	.12	7	638.17	17	17 1/4	+ 1/2
MedVad	.56	1.9	254.29	15	15 1/4	+ 1/2
MedVad	—	—	2326.21	20	20 1/4	+ 1/2
MedVad	—	—	135.51	5	5 1/4	+ 1/2
MedVad	—	—	7248.84	33	33 1/4	+ 1/2
MedVad	—	—	7248.84	33	33 1/4	+ 1/2

SPORTS

Runggaldier Edges Kitt to Take Super-G at Whistler

WHISTLER, British Columbia — Peter Runggaldier of Italy won a World Cup super giant slalom Sunday, edging out A.J. Kitt on a fast track at Whistler Mountain.

Runggaldier started second and covered the 53.9-mile, 2,449-meter course in 1 minute 35.97 seconds to beat Kitt by 13/100ths of a second.

Kitt had a remarkable run considering he started 54th. Course conditions held up during the 90-minute event as cooler temperatures produced an icy surface.

Austria's Christian Greber, starting 40th, finished third, followed by Edi Podvinsky of Canada.

The defending champion, Tommy Moe of the United States, crashed early in his

run and was taken to hospital with possible broken ribs.

Guenter Mader of Austria, the World Cup points leader in super giant slalom, was fifth.

On the downhill course at Whistler Mountain on Saturday, Kristian Ghedina of Italy captured his second World Cup ski race of the winter.

Ghedina, who has come a long way since an auto accident left him in a coma for two days in 1991, captured the Warsteiner World Downhill by 11/100ths of a second over Lasse Kjus of Norway at Whistler Mountain.

Ghedina was timed in 2:11.31 in posting his fourth career World Cup downhill triumph. He won at Cortina and Are, Swe-

den, in 1990 before going through a five-year drought following the car accident.

Kjus was second in 2:11.42, followed by the Austrian Patrick Ortlieb in 2:11.52.

On the women's slalom course at Maribor, Slovenia, snow and rain forced organizers to postpone the second run, which had been set for Sunday, until Monday.

Germany's Martina Ertl, the winner of a giant slalom on Saturday, was in first place after the first run of the slalom, clocking 52.67 to hold off the Swiss slalom ace Vreni Schneider, 19/100ths of a second off Ertl's pace.

Italy's Deborah Compagnoni, third in the race on Saturday, held the same slot after the first run Sunday.

Even the first run was plagued by a

rutted course, and poor visibility. Until Sunday, no snow had fallen on the Maribor hill for 37 days. Ertl took advantage of starting first to set the fastest time.

Her win Saturday, with a combined time of 2:16.88, was her third World Cup victory, following a slalom triumph at Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany, in January and a win in Vail, Colorado, last year.

Slovenia's strong women's team put in its traditional good showing at the only Cup races skied on their native slopes.

Urška Hrovat skied the fastest second run on Saturday, catapulting from 15th to fourth place overall. Another Slovene, Mojca Suhadolc, was fifth, and Katja Koren 11th.



Martina Ertl of Germany celebrating a World Cup win in Maribor, Slovenia.

SCOREBOARD

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	T	Pts
Atlanta	12	12	0	24
Charlotte	12	12	0	24
Columbus	12	12	0	24
Florida	12	12	0	24
Los Angeles	12	12	0	24
Minnesota	12	12	0	24
San Jose	12	12	0	24
St. Louis	12	12	0	24
Washington	12	12	0	24

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	T	Pts
Calgary	12	12	0	24
Edmonton	12	12	0	24
Los Angeles	12	12	0	24
San Jose	12	12	0	24
Vancouver	12	12	0	24
Winnipeg	12	12	0	24

NHL Standings

Team	W	L	T	Pts
Atlanta	12	12	0	24
Calgary	12	12	0	24
Edmonton	12	12	0	24
Los Angeles	12	12	0	24
San Jose	12	12	0	24
Vancouver	12	12	0	24
Winnipeg	12	12	0	24

Top 25 College Results

Team	W	L	T	Pts
Alabama	12	12	0	24
Arizona	12	12	0	24
Arkansas	12	12	0	24
California	12	12	0	24
Colorado	12	12	0	24
Connecticut	12	12	0	24
Duke	12	12	0	24
Florida	12	12	0	24
Georgia	12	12	0	24
Illinois	12	12	0	24
Indiana	12	12	0	24
Iowa	12	12	0	24
Kansas	12	12	0	24
Michigan	12	12	0	24
Minnesota	12	12	0	24
Mississippi	12	12	0	24
Nebraska	12	12	0	24
Nevada	12	12	0	24
New York	12	12	0	24
North Carolina	12	12	0	24
Ohio	12	12	0	24
Oklahoma	12	12	0	24
Oregon	12	12	0	24
Pennsylvania	12	12	0	24
Rice	12	12	0	24
South Carolina	12	12	0	24
Texas	12	12	0	24
Texas A&M	12	12	0	24
UCLA	12	12	0	24
Utah	12	12	0	24
Virginia	12	12	0	24
Washington	12	12	0	24
Washington State	12	12	0	24
West Virginia	12	12	0	24
Wisconsin	12	12	0	24
Wyoming	12	12	0	24

Other Major College Scores

Team	W	L	T	Pts
Alabama	12	12	0	24
Arizona	12	12	0	24
Arkansas	12	12	0	24
California	12	12	0	24
Colorado	12	12	0	24
Connecticut	12	12	0	24
Duke	12	12	0	24
Florida	12	12	0	24
Georgia	12	12	0	24
Illinois	12	12	0	24
Indiana	12	12	0	24
Iowa	12	12	0	24
Kansas	12	12	0	24
Michigan	12	12	0	24
Minnesota	12	12	0	24
Mississippi	12	12	0	24
Nebraska	12	12	0	24
Nevada	12	12	0	24
New York	12	12	0	24
North Carolina	12	12	0	24
Ohio	12	12	0	24
Oklahoma	12	12	0	24
Oregon	12	12	0	24
Pennsylvania	12	12	0	24
Rice	12	12	0	24
South Carolina	12	12	0	24
Texas	12	12	0	24
Texas A&M	12	12	0	24
UCLA	12	12	0	24
Utah	12	12	0	24
Virginia	12	12	0	24
Washington	12	12	0	24
Washington State	12	12	0	24
West Virginia	12	12	0	24
Wisconsin	12	12	0	24
Wyoming	12	12	0	24

Basketball

NBA

Team	W	L	T	Pts
Atlanta	12	12	0	24
Charlotte	12	12	0	24
Columbus	12	12	0	24
Florida	12	12	0	24
Los Angeles	12	12	0	24
Minnesota	12	12	0	24
San Jose	12	12	0	24
St. Louis	12	12	0	24
Washington	12	12	0	24

Hockey

NHL

Team	W	L	T	Pts
Atlanta	12	12	0	24
Calgary	12	12	0	24
Edmonton	12	12	0	24
Los Angeles	12	12	0	24
San Jose	12	12	0	24
Vancouver	12	12	0	24
Winnipeg	12	12	0	24

Baseball

MLB

Team	W	L	T	Pts
Atlanta	12	12	0	24
Los Angeles	12	12	0	24
San Jose	12	12	0	24
Vancouver	12	12	0	24
Winnipeg	12	12	0	24

Football

NFL

Team	W	L	T	Pts
Atlanta	12	12	0	24
Los Angeles	12	12	0	24
San Jose	12	12	0	24
Vancouver	12	12	0	24
Winnipeg	12	12	0	24

Soccer

FIFA

Team	W	L	T	Pts
Atlanta	12	12	0	24
Los Angeles	12	12	0	24
San Jose	12	12	0	24
Vancouver	12	12	0	24
Winnipeg	12	12	0	24

Tennis

ATP

Team	W	L	T	Pts
Atlanta	12	12	0	24
Los Angeles	12	12	0	24
San Jose	12	12	0	24
Vancouver	12	12	0	24
Winnipeg	12	12	0	24

Golf

PGA

Team	W	L	T	Pts
Atlanta	12	12	0	24
Los Angeles	12	12	0	24
San Jose	12	12	0	24
Vancouver	12	12	0	24
Winnipeg	12	12	0	24

Baseball

MLB

Team	W	L	T	Pts
Atlanta	12	12	0	24
Los Angeles	12	12	0	24
San Jose	12	12	0	24
Vancouver	12	12	0	24
Winnipeg	12	12	0	24

Baseball

MLB

Team	W	L	T	Pts
Atlanta	12	12	0	24
Los Angeles	12	12	0	24
San Jose	12	12	0	24
Vancouver	12	12	0	24
Winnipeg	12	12	0	24

Baseball

MLB

Team	W	L	T	Pts
Atlanta	12	12	0	24
Los Angeles	12	12	0	24
San Jose	12	12	0	24
Vancouver	12	12	0	24
Winnipeg	12	12	0	24

ENGLISH PREMIER LEAGUE

18	18	11	29	7-93
28	23	27	78	9-95
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12-17 1-2 25, Peeler 9-24 3-4 27.				
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Gerald McClellan grimaced in his corner moments before collapsing, then was taken from London Arena on a stretcher. The surgeon said quick medical aid probably saved the boxer's life, but he may be disabled.

U.S. Boxer McClellan Given '50-50 Chance'

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The American boxer Gerald McClellan was in very critical condition and on a life support system Sunday after undergoing brain surgery in which a neurosurgeon removed a blood clot inflicted by a punishing title fight against the world super middleweight champion, Nigel Benn.

Although the 27-year-old McClellan had a "better than 50-50" chance of surviving, said Dr. John Sutcliffe, who performed the lengthy operation at Royal London Hospital, the next 48 hours were crucial and McClellan could be disabled.

One thing was certain, Sut-

Blood Clot on Brain Is Removed After Bout; Winner Benn Released From London Hospital

cliffe said: "His career as a boxer is finished."

McClellan's brain, the surgeon said, "was quite swollen, how we would expect a brain to look after it's been punched" for 10 rounds.

The 31-year-old Benn, himself knocked down twice before knocking out McClellan in the 10th round Saturday night, collapsed in his dressing room at London Arena and was rushed to the same hospital. He was released early Sunday morning.

"Mr. Benn has checked over thoroughly and appears to be

well," a hospital statement read. "After any percussive to the brain it is important for the patient to be watched carefully. This will be the case with Mr. Benn and obviously if he has any problems he will be followed up immediately."

The director general of the British Safety Council, James Tye, said he would revive calls to ban boxing.

"I'm a little bit horrified because right from the beginning of the fight there wasn't much boxing about it," he said. "Really, it was one bloke trying

to injure the other bloke's brain. People don't understand this but what's really happening with boxing, the brain is like a blamcange."

A blamcange is a rubbery pudding.

"Every time this evening, and hundreds of times it occurred, the blow is struck, the brain cracks against the inside of the hard skull, and it has the effect of numbing the brain or causing permanent brain damage," Tye said. "All kinds of changes have been made but really the answer is to ban it."

Though McClellan was the challenger, his enormous power had made him the favorite to unseat Benn, the World Boxing Council champion. Born in Freeport, Illinois, and trained in Detroit, McClellan had won 21 consecutive fights. He had finished his last three WBC middleweight title bouts in the first round before moving up in weight to meet Benn.

"I get a greater buzz from a knockout than I do from sex," he said before the fight. "Getting the power on, watching an opponent fall. There isn't another experience to compare with it."

Within 35 seconds of the opening bell he was knocking Benn out of the ring. The British champion woefully climbed back through the ropes and, by the end of the round, had landed a left hook that revived the loud hopes of the full house 12,500 strong.

In spite of the challenger's strength, his better senses of balance and poise, he was fighting against too many opponents. The British heavyweight contender, Frank Bruno, stood at the ropes for much of the fight, thumping his fist on the ring floor and shouting encouragement for Benn. Sitting beside Bruno was the more famous Don King, the American promoter who had escorted McClellan overseas, and he was roused to stand and shout on his man. Lumps and cuts formed under the lights and the noise as the fighters attained and maintained a blistering, theatrical pace, and at times it might have seemed as though the only person not standing was Michael Watson, last knocked out in 1991 by Benn's rival, Chris Eubank, and sitting ringside now in a wheelchair.

"Watson had a similar type of blood clot in the same space inside the head," Dr. Sutcliffe would say before operating on McClellan.

The fight appeared to have grown even when McClellan knocked down Benn again in the eighth. But McClellan was clearly exhausted, having never fought past eight rounds, and somehow Benn survived to the ninth, when he lunged and appeared to head-butt McClellan. The challenger sagged to one knee, blinking in pain.

Benn knocked him to his knees again to start the 10th. McClellan took his time rising, watching the referee count, blinking. At 1 minute, 46 seconds of the 10th, Benn landed a right uppercut, and McClellan knelt in pain for the last time, near the ropes where King leaned forward and shouted in McClellan's ear to stand up and fight. But McClellan was concentrating on the French referee, Alfred Azaro, crouching and counting before him. After the count of 10, McClellan stood and walked away from King to his corner.

There was no stool waiting him for there so he sat in the ring, propped up against the turnbuckle and appeared to go to sleep. A crew of medics laid him gently on the floor for the first time that night. In present understanding of these fighters, an anesthetic had been arranged, and he gave oxygen to McClellan as a brace was being wrapped around his neck.

On the other side of the ring, Benn was shouting down questions from a British TV reporter. He thanked his hypnotist for convincing him he would win, and he criticized all those who had doubted him.

"You made a believer out of me," King said, and Benn was clearly surprised to see the symbol of American power and money in his corner. But Benn had won and King was merely consoling with the winner, the future money-maker, as an announcement was heard asking the crowd to clear a path for the loser's stretcher to leave the ring.

In Track, the Clock Is Always Ticking

International Herald Tribune

BIRMINGHAM, England — The moment Ellen van Langen won the Olympic 800-meter gold medal in Barcelona, you felt as if you'd known her forever. Was it really two and a half years ago? She jumped and jumped involuntarily, utterly happily, and how many strangers have that gift to make you happy for them? The whole world won with her.

She reappeared here Saturday for an indoor meeting, the KP Invitation. Her hair seemed, darker? shorter? It really had been that long since her last major victory. Two and a half years.

"I was injured in winter training after the Olympics," she said. "Then it went on and on—injury, recovery, injury. My hamstring and Achilles, mostly."

She had already recovered from one Achilles' injury, in 1991 and when she won in Barcelona, she nods in agreement, she thought there would be no stopping her. Now she is 29, getting old or still young enough, depending how you look at it—she thinks she is young enough—but already the reigning Olympic champion has been surpassed by Maria Mutola, a 22-year-old from Mozambique who won at the world championships last year in van Langen's absence.

"I hate not to be there," van Langen

said. For her it's like being in love from afar.

She used to run naturally, freely, but when her hamstring ruptured before last summer's European championships, all the joy finally turned against her. That is what had become of her Olympic celebration.

"I was depressed, but then I thought, what do I want?" she said. "I like running so much that I want more."

When she is competing as she was Saturday, she doesn't think about being hurt, and those few laps bring the same bolt of innocence as years ago. This time, she decided to go at 600 meters and nothing seemed to change in her while the others behind her stiffened, fighting themselves, but for that moment of carefree victory in 2:01.79 she paid by focusing constantly on her debt of injuries. She recently spent four weeks training in South Africa—while her native Netherlands was being flooded, so that was good timing—and she has been healthy now for more than six months.

"Like this week I wanted to do 10 sprints of 150 meters, but the wind was blowing very, very hard," she said. "I probably would have chosen to run with the wind, but then I knew the next day my hamstrings would be sore. So I changed to running against the wind. That was not so much fun."

She accepted this award and soon the infield lanes were cleared like a royal carpet being unfurled for Linford Christie. He is 34, and never seems to be injured. "That's not true," he said; he has a bad back, and last year his hamstring caused

problems, but those things rarely seem to drag on him.

The whole world seems to be waiting for a sign of his breakdown, because he is the first of his kind at 34. Of course, one reason for his running so well is because he is 34. Not 10 days earlier he was setting an indoor world record in the 200 meters. He will be the favorite in the 60 meters next month in Barcelona at the indoor world championships, revealing Saturday that he will indeed compete for the only major prize he has yet to win.

"I know my body," he said. "As soon as my body tells me to cool down, I cool down. With these youngsters—youdsters?—"they're trying to do so many different things. I do quality, not quantity. They are trying to do both."

He failed to win the 60 meters here by one one-hundredth of a second. One percent of that instant amounted to a lifetime's achievement for the man who beat him in 6.54 seconds, fellow Briton Darren Braithwaite, who is 26 years old. A slow start by Christie turned into the greatest day of Darren Braithwaite's career.

"I just told myself enough is enough, this year I'm really going for it," he said; and then he lapsed into the story of his life: "I had a lot of years where I'd run a personal best, and then an injury sets you back."

He doesn't seem so old, thanks to Christie. But there is a mistake in thinking that one old man has turned the clock back for all. He's only shown the youngsters what can be done. It's for them to realize how.

SIDELINES

Krajicek Gets Back at Stich

STUTTGART (AP)—Unseeded Richard Krajicek squandered a two-set lead and three match points Sunday before recovering to upset Michael Stich, 7-6 (7-4), 6-3, 6-7 (6-8), 1-6, 6-3, and win the Eurocard Open.

Krajicek thus avenged a bitter five-set loss to Stich in the final of the same event in 1993, when an umpire's error delivered the victory to Stich. This time, there was no controversy, only inconsistent play by both men.

No. 2-ranked Andre Agassi lost his first match of 1995 on Saturday night, falling to Thomas Enqvist of Sweden, 7-6 (7-5), 5-7, 6-2, in the semifinals of the Comcast U.S. Indoor. That kept Agassi about 700 points behind No. 1 Pete Sampras, who was upset by Paul Haarhuis of the Netherlands in an earlier round. Haarhuis lost to Michael Chang, 6-2, 6-0, in the semifinals.

America3 Loses Its Last Race

SAN DIEGO (AP)—America3, once the fastest yacht in the America's Cup competition, sailed its last race Friday as its historic women's crew lost to Stars & Stripes by 1 minute, 52 seconds to end the third round-robin of the defender trials.

America3, which won the 1992 America's Cup with a male crew, will be replaced by USA-43. The new yacht will be christened on Wednesday and make its debut Thursday against Stars & Stripes to open round-robin four.

Stars & Stripes is tied Young America for the lead in the Citizen Cup with 25 points apiece.

For the Record

Darius Kasparaitis, the New York Islanders' defenseman, will miss the rest of the NHL season with a torn anterior cruciate ligament of his right knee, the club announced.

Jim Jackson of the Dallas Mavericks, the NBA's highest-scoring guard and fifth-best overall, said he does not expect to play again this season after severely spraining and partially dislocating his left ankle in Friday night's game.

Michael Dean Perry, a five-time Pro Bowl player, and fellow defensive tackle James Jones were signed by the Denver Broncos. Both were unrestricted free agents who played for the Cleveland Browns last season.

Quotable

• Ernie Banks on major league baseball's problems: "You just have to be patient. Spending 30 years with the Cubs, I learned to be patient."

Southern Africa Captures Dunhill

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JOHANNESBURG — Nick Price capitalized on a final-hole error by Greg Norman to win a 1-up victory Sunday that helped Southern Africa defeat Australasia in the inaugural Alfred Dunhill Challenge, the southern hemisphere version of the Ryder Cup.

David Frost and Mark McNulty also won singles matches on the final day while Hendrik Buhmann, Tony Johnstone and Fulton Allen gained ties to give Southern Africa, comprising players from South Africa and Zimbabwe, a total of 13 of the 25 points available.

Leading by 9.5 to 6.5 after two days of best-ball and foursome rounds, Southern Africa needed 3.5 points out of nine match-play singles to beat the side drawn from Australia, New Zealand and Fiji.

Price, the Zimbabwean ranked No. 1 in the world, and Norman, from Australia, played erratically. Tied after 17 holes, with a generous gesture on the 16th when both conceded to the other medium-length putts for par, Price played a par 4 on the 18th while Norman dubbed his second shot from the rough and missed his par attempt from the fringe.

Frost, a South African (familiar with the 7,077-yard, par-72 Houghton Golf Club course, got six birdies in 13 holes to crush Wayne Grady of Australia.

In Valencia, Spain, Robert Karlsson shot a final round of par 72 in the Mediterranean Open for his first European Tour victory.

He led from start to finish after a course record 64 in the first round. He beat Sam Torrance of Scotland, Miguel Angel Jimenez of Spain and fellow Swedes Jarmo Sandelin and Anders Forsbrand by three shots.

Kenny Perry rolled in a 40-foot (12-meter) birdie putt on No. 18 to take a one-shot lead over Corey Pavin into the final round of the Nissan Open in Los Angeles.

Perry, coming off a victory in the Bob Hope Desert Classic last week and a record-tying round at Riviera Country Club the previous day, shot a 3-under-par 68 to go to 13-under-par as he tried for two in a row.

CROSSWORD

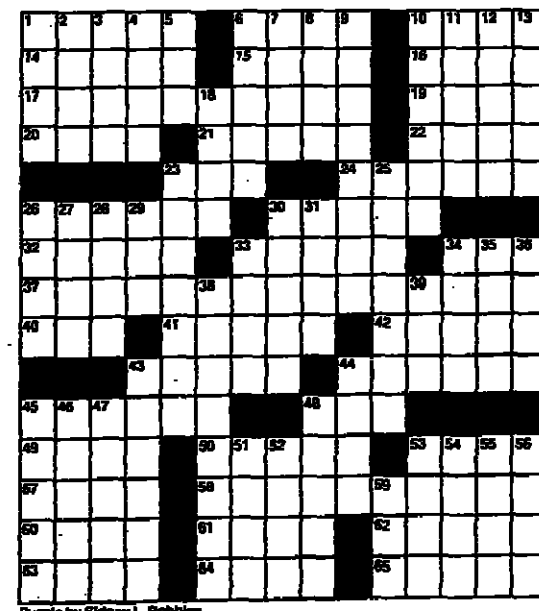
ACROSS
1 Mosquito marks
6 It might be arched
10 Talks gangsta-style

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UNISYS

DOWN
1 — California
2 Collar straightener
3 Pinball no-no
4 Slippery fish
5 On the — (turns)
6 Lump
7 Fury
8 Change for a five
9 — of London (1935 film)
10 Playtime
11 Grow-up
12 Analyze grammatically
13 Libel
14 Kitchen, e.g.
15 Rigging rope
16 In generous amounts
17 Amulet
18 Son of Seth
19 Bathroom feature
20 The sun
21 Glowed
22 Cause of beach erosion
23 Lampblack
24 Use a letter opener
25 Sit
26 Overwhelmed
27 Generous drink
28 Mauna —
29 Ask, ask, ask
30 Like Lindbergh's flight
31 Mince
32 Fork prong
33 Meat starter
34 Hearty steak
35 Overact



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Solution to Puzzle of Feb. 24

STRAIGHT CROPOST
QUIZSHOW REAPER
UNPOLITE INDOUCE
INONE HATED LON
DIE SEEKER YEND
SETH LASS WINDY
SEALED SLEETS
LAIN RAIN
CALLIN BORNEO
BOOM ICON ASPS
ANOW PLANGE PEA
RTE YIELD ALONG
GETTER MASSUSE
EXHALE EGRESSSES
STEEPS DEADHEAT

Sumo Champ Has Big Plans

Sumo grand champion Takanohana announcing his engagement in Tokyo to Keiko Kono, 30, a free-lance television announcer. Takanohana, at the age of 22, gained the highest title of yokozuna in November after winning two consecutive tournaments. In November 1992, he became engaged to Rie Miyazawa, a young actress. But that relationship was ended three months later amid speculation that Takanohana had found Miyazawa unfit for the tradition-bound world of sumo.



LANGUAGE

Such Is Life in the O.J. Courtroom

By William Safire
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — "This case is about a rush to judgment," the defense counsel, Johnnie L. Cochran Jr., told the jury in the O.J. Simpson trial, and repeated the phrase twice to drive it home.

The term was the title of a 1966 book by Mark Lane, among the first to suggest a conspiracy in the Kennedy assassination, and has been used ever since to describe hasty assumptions.

It may be rushing to judgment on the language used at the trial transfusing so many viewers, but there seems to be a widespread use of the fuzzy *kinda-sorta*. "These opening statements are normally given by attorneys," said Judge Lance Ito, "to sort of give you an overall view of the evidence." Describing some guest housing units, the prosecutor, Marcia Clark, said: "It's *kind of* like one long building." Ronald Shipp, a former police officer, reported that Simpson "kind of jokingly said, '... I've had some dreams of killing her.'"

Kind of and *sort of* are adverbials. The British grammarian Sir Randolph Quirk has identified these terms, in informal speech, as "down-toners for adjectives and adverbs," ways to tone down the force of the words that follow. "The informality of expressions used on both sides of the bar," the lexicographer Anne Soukhovoy adds, "not to mention pervasive use of the non-standard adverb *like*, simply points up the stress factors inherent in a trial."

Shipp also testified that he turned down financial offers for his story: "I personally thought it was blood money that I didn't want any part of." The term *blood money* dates to 1535 and has at least two senses: "funds paid for a wrongful death" and the more familiar "payment gained from another's death."

This phrase comes from the 30 pieces of silver paid to Judas for the betrayal of Jesus before the Crucifixion. In 1535, the Coverdale translation of the New Testament used the term: in Matthew 27:6, when Judas tried to return the silver pieces to the treasury, the officials said: "It is not lawful to put them in to the Gods chest for it is blood money."

When the trial started, Ito explained to the jury about frequent trial interruptions: "If we have to take an unscheduled break, *that's life in the big city*!" His expression builds on *that's life*, a 1924 acceptance of reality based on a 1796 expression of resignation, *such is life*. The use of *big city* is an Americanism introduced in 1909

by William Sydney Porter, writing under his pseudonym, O. Henry: "The *big city* is like a mother's knee to many who have strayed far and found the roads rough beneath their uncertain feet." That comforting simile has turned around, with *that's life in the big city* as a metaphor for anticipating disturbance, interruption or discomfort.

The judge also warned jurors about not discussing trial events among themselves, adding: "You're not to discuss what goes on at *side-bar*." Before the Simpson case, that term was more familiar in journalism than law; a *side-bar*, since the 1940s, has referred to any short piece that accompanies the main news article, like a profile of the judge or a feature on Mezzaluna (that Los Angeles restaurant where Ronald Goldman worked takes its name from the Italian for "half-moon").

As the legal term for a discussion area near the judge's bench, *side-bar* was first used in the early 1700s for a bar in the Outer Parliament House in Edinburgh. In 1795, Edmund Burke explained the purpose of this spreading courtroom term: "The criminal will climb from the dock to the *side-bar*, and take his place... with the counsel."

Christopher Darden, assisting in the prosecution, complained of the technology used in court. When a videotape of Simpson and his in-laws was shown, Darden looked at the equipment and marveled: "All this stuff is space-age stuff, and no *slo-mo*!" As an adjective for "modern, up-to-the-minute," *space-age* marks its 50th anniversary next year. More recent is *slo-mo*, a reduplication formed by clipping "slow motion," for the button that allows a videotape to be advanced at a slower speed. The clipped form first appeared in The Washington Post in 1978: "I realize that a videotape *slo-mo* replay is to our advantage."

On the final page of his instant best-seller, ghosted by Lawrence Sanders, Simpson comes up with a simple error and a skilled allusion in one: "I have been totally unjudgmental of people all my life." The word *judgmental*, usually dismissed in dictionaries as merely the adjectival form of *judgment*, has gained a meaning all its own: "severely critical, censorious, unforgiving," with an overnote of "not objective." In 1952, it gained a prefix: *non-*, not *un-*, as Simpson wrote. To be *nonjudgmental* is to be "neutral, dispassionate, impartial," with a connotation of "forgiving." That sense probably stems from Matthew 7:1: "Judge not, that ye be not judged," a point that the Simpson defense would surely like to make.

New York Times Service

Comédie-Française: Welding New to Old

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

PARIS — After 10 months of touring the provinces while its traditional home underwent a \$12 million face-lift, the Comédie-Française returned to the stage of the Salle Richelieu in Paris last month, eager to demonstrate that it could hold its own in the highly competitive world of French theater today.

But it is not proving easy. In its search for a new identity, the 315-year-old troupe has opened its doors to outside directors as well as to works by contemporary playwrights. Yet even if it wanted to, it would not dare turn its back on the French classical repertory that has long been its principal raison d'être.

So is there still an audience for works by Molière, Racine, Corneille, Beaumarchais and the like? This is one of the company's problems, but for a perhaps unexpected reason.

Today, these "greats" of the past are so popular and their plays so widely performed here that they are no longer automatically identified with the Comédie-Française.

The company's current version of Molière's "Dom Juan," directed by Jacques Lassalle, suggests that the Comédie-Française's lavish productions are still hard to beat. But this month alone Paris theaters could pick between three different productions of Beaumarchais's "Marriage of Figaro" outside the Comédie-Française. "We have lost our monopoly over the classical repertory," explained Jean-Pierre Miquel, the company's 55-year-old administrator. "Now everyone puts on Molière, Marivaux, Voltaire. On top of that, there is no longer a distinct Comédie-Française style. This season, we have 11 plays done by 11 different directors. Today, we are open to all aesthetic forms."

His formula for success is to mix modern and classical, but in the case of the classics, this means looking for plays that "we're forgetting because they are not performed." This year, along with contemporary works by Marguerite Duras and Jean-Claude Grumberg, he has chosen Racine's "Thebaïde" and "Bajazet," which have not been staged in France for decades.



"Occupe-toi d'Amélie" at the refurbished Comédie-Française.

He has also been able to expand the repertory because the Comédie-Française now also manages the Théâtre du Vieux-Colombier. And he has decided to mix old and new at the two venues: Feydeau's farce "Occupe-toi d'Amélie" ("Look After Amélie") is on at the late 18th-century Salle Richelieu beside the Palais Royal; "Bajazet" will go to the more modern Vieux-Colombier on the Left Bank.

Yet it is too early to know whether Miquel, a director with extensive experience in both state-run and commercial theaters, can calm the storms that have shaken the Comédie-Française. Although he took over as administrator 18 months ago, the closure of the Salle Richelieu means this is his first full season, and the jury is still out on whether he can survive in the job.

Another shake-up at the top, though, is probably what the Com-

édie-Française least needs: Miquel is its fifth administrator in 12 years; each pointed it in a different direction, and each change disrupted the company. Jean Le Poulain and Antoine Vitez died in the job, and Jean-Pierre Vincent and Lassalle were not reappointed after three-year terms.

The most recent switch was the noisiest. In ousting Lassalle, whose idea of modernizing the company was to bring in foreign directors and put on new plays, the conservative government complained that the Comédie-Française had lost its way.

But much of the Paris theater world rose to his defense, while leftist critics harshly dismissed Miquel as a political appointee named to restore orthodoxy.

Yet if government and press in France display a proprietorial interest in the Comédie-Française, no one has a clearer claim to ownership than the

theater's permanent troupe, which, thanks to a statute signed by Napoleon in 1812, has a privileged voice in how things are managed. Indeed, administrators may come and go, but the troupe is the guardian of continuity.

The company's power structure is as complex as it is immutable. The administrator can choose the program and pick actors who become provisional members of the company: At present, there are 26 of these so-called *pensionnaires*. But the permanent members, or *sociétaires*, who number 34 today, must be consulted on the program and they alone decide which *pensionnaires* become *sociétaires*.

Being a *sociétaire* brings job security — Catherine Samie, the 63-year-old dean of the company, has been at the Comédie-Française since 1956 — and also jealously guarded perks.

Today, *pensionnaires* no longer have to address their seniors as *maitre* or step out of their path as they sweep through the carpeted corridors of the theater. But only *sociétaires* receive a share of the box-office take and they even decide among themselves how much each actor deserves.

"It's a unique arrangement, a private company inside a state enterprise," said Roland Bertin, a 64-year-old *sociétaire* who is playing Spanner in "Dom Juan." And, he conceded, when revenues slump, the *sociétaires* grow restless. "The administrator can be a dictator," he added, "but we can make his life hell."

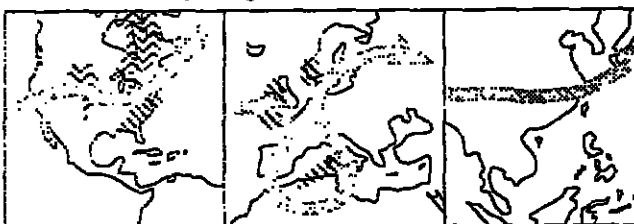
Still, Bertin sees nothing new in the controversies surrounding the company. "The Comédie-Française is a grand dame, but she is also an old whore," he said cheerfully. "She has always been difficult, always admired, hated, respected, badly run. The problem today is the audiences. They're not educated. They don't understand Molière or Marivaux. I sometimes think I'm speaking a foreign language."

With a \$26 million state subsidy this year, the Comédie-Française is still the envy of many theaters around the globe. But with four other national theaters as well as hundreds of theater companies across France now competing for a share of the government's \$300 million theater budget, the Comédie-Française has also lost its privileged place at the trough.

WEATHER

Europe									
	Today	High	Low	W	High	Low	W	High	Low
Amsterdam	12-18	18	12	W	14-20	20	14	18	12
Antwerp	12-18	18	12	W	14-20	20	14	18	12
Athens	12-18	18	12	W	14-20	20	14	18	12
Berlin	12-18	18	12	W	14-20	20	14	18	12
Bombay	24-30	30	24	W	26-32	32	26	30	24
Buenos Aires	12-18	18	12	W	14-20	20	14	18	12
Calcutta	24-30	30	24	W	26-32	32	26	30	24
Cairo	12-18	18	12	W	14-20	20	14	18	12
Chennai	24-30	30	24	W	26-32	32	26	30	24
Columbo	24-30	30	24	W	26-32	32	26	30	24
Dhaka	24-30	30	24	W	26-32	32	26	30	24
Delhi	24-30	30	24	W	26-32	32	26	30	24
Dubai	24-30	30	24	W	26-32	32	26	30	24
Guangzhou	24-30	30	24	W	26-32	32	26	30	24
Hankow	24-30	30	24	W	26-32	32	26	30	24
Hong Kong	24-30	30	24	W	26-32	32	26	30	24
Kobe	24-30	30	24	W	26-32	32	26	30	24
London	12-18	18	12	W	14-20	20	14	18	12
Lyons	12-18	18	12	W	14-20	20	14	18	12
Manila	24-30	30	24	W	26-32	32	26	30	24
Medan	24-30	30	24	W	26-32	32	26	30	24
Osaka	24-30	30	24	W	26-32	32	26	30	24
Paris	12-18	18	12	W	14-20	20	14	18	12
Perth	24-30	30	24	W	26-32	32	26	30	24
Port of Spain	24-30	30	24	W	26-32	32	26	30	24
Rangoon	24-30	30	24	W	26-32	32	26	30	24
San Francisco	12-18	18	12	W	14-20	20	14	18	12
Seoul	24-30	30	24	W	26-32	32	26	30	24
Singapore	24-30	30	24	W	26-32	32	26	30	24
Sourabaya	24-30	30	24	W	26-32	32	26	30	24
Taipei	24-30	30	24	W	26-32	32	26	30	24
Tokyo	24-30	30	24	W	26-32	32	26	30	24
Yokohama	24-30	30	24	W	26-32	32	26	30	24

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by Accu-Weather.



North America									
	Today	High	Low	W	High	Low	W	High	Low
Alaska	12-18	18	12	W	14-20	20	14	18	12
Arizona	24-30	30	24	W	26-32	32	26	30	24
California	24-30	30	24	W	26-32	32	26	30	24
Colorado	24-30	30	24	W	26-32	32	26	30	24
Connecticut	12-18	18	12	W	14-20	20	14	18	12
Delaware	12-18	18	12	W	14-20	20	14	18	12
District of Columbia	12-18	18	12	W	14-20	20	14	18	12
Florida	24-30	30	24	W	26-32	32	26	30	24
Georgia	24-30	30	24	W	26-32	32	26	30	24
Hawaii	24-30	30	24	W	26-32	32	26	30	24
Idaho	24-30	30	24	W	26-32	32	26	30	24
Illinois	12-18	18	12	W	14-20	20	14	18	12
Indiana	12-18	18	12	W	14-20	20	14	18	12
Iowa	12-18	18	12	W	14-20	20	14	18	12
Kansas	24-30	30	24	W	26-32	32	26	30	24
Kentucky	12-18	18	12	W	14-20	20	14	18	12
Louisiana	24-30	30	24	W	26-32	32	26	30	24
Maine	12-18	18	12	W	14-20	20	14	18	12
Maryland	12-18	18	12	W	14-20	20	14	18	12
Massachusetts	12-18	18	12	W	14-20	20	14	18	12
Michigan	12-18	18	12	W	14-20	20	14	18	12
Minnesota	12-18	18	12	W	14-20	20	14	18	12
Mississippi	24-30	30	24	W	26-32	32	26	30	24
Missouri	12-18	18	12	W	14-20	20	14	18	12
Montana	24-30	30	24	W	26-32	32	26	30	24
Nebraska	24-30	30	24	W	26-32	32	26	30	24
Nevada	24-30	30	24	W	26-32	32	26	30	24
New Hampshire	12-18	18	12	W	14-20	20	14	18	12
New Jersey	12-18	18	12	W	14-20	20	14	18	12
New Mexico	24-30	30	24	W	26-32	32	26	30	24
New York	12-18	18	12	W	14-20	20	14	18	12
North Carolina	24-30	30	24	W	26-32	32	26	30	24
North Dakota	24-30	30	24	W	26-32	32	26	30	24
Ohio	12-18	18	12	W	14-20	20	14	18	12
Oklahoma	24-30	30	24	W	26-32	32	26	30	24
Oregon	24-30	30	24	W	26-32	32	26	30	24
Pennsylvania	12-18	18	12	W	14-20	20	14	18	12
Rhode Island	12-18	18	12	W	14-20	20	14	18	12
South Carolina	24-30	30	24	W	26-32	32	26	30	24
South Dakota	24-30	30	24	W	26-32	32	26	30	24
Tennessee	12-18	18	12	W	14-20	20	14	18	12
Texas	24-30	30	24	W	26-32	32	26	30	24
Utah	24-30	30	24	W	26-32	32	26	30	24
Vermont	12-18	18	12	W	14-20	20	14	18	12
Virginia	12-18	18	12	W	14-20	20	14	18	12
Washington	12-18	18	12	W	14-20	20	14	18	12
West Virginia	12-18	18	12	W	14-20	20	14	18	12
Wisconsin	12-18	18	12	W	14-20	20	14	18	12
Wyoming	24-30	30	24	W	26-32	32	26	30	24

Asia									
	Today				Tomorrow				
	High	Low	W		High	Low	W	High	Low
Alaska	20-28	24/25	F		24/29	24/25	F		
Ariz.	24-30	29	F		28	24	F		
Calif.	24-30	29	F		28	24	F		
Colo.	24-30	29	F		28	24	F		
Conn.	24-30	29	F		28	24	F		
Del.	24-30	29	F		28	24	F		
D.C.	24-30	29	F		28	24	F		
Fla.	24-30	29	F		28	24	F		
Georgia	24-30	29	F		28	24	F		
Hawaii	24-30	29	F		28	24	F		
Idaho	24-30	29	F		28	24	F		
Ill.	24-30	29	F		28	24	F		
Ind.	24-30	29	F		28	24	F		
Iowa	24-30	29	F		28	24	F		
Kan.	24-30	29	F		28	24	F		
Kent.	24-30	29	F		28	24	F		
La.	24-30	29	F		28	24	F		
Maine	24-30	29	F		28	24	F		
Maryland	24-30	29	F		28	24	F		
Mass.	24-30	29	F		28	24	F		
Mich.	24-30	29	F		28	24	F		
Minn.	24-30	29	F		28	24	F		
Miss.	24-30	29	F		28	24	F		
Mont.	24-30	29	F		28	24	F		
Nebr.	24-30	29	F		28	24	F		
Nev.	24-30	29	F		28	24	F		
N.H.	24-30	29	F		28	24	F		
N.J.	24-30	29	F		28	24	F		
N.M.	24-30	29	F		28	24	F		
N.Y.	24-30	29	F		28	24	F		
Ohio	24-30	29	F		28	24	F		
Ore.	24-30	29	F		28	24	F		
Pack.	24-30	29	F		28	24	F		
Penn.	24-30	29	F		28	24	F		
R.I.	24-30	29	F		28	24	F		
S.C.	24-30	29	F		28	24	F		
S.D.	24-30	29	F		28	24	F		
Tenn.	24-30	29	F		28	24	F		
Texas	24-30	29	F		28	24	F		
Verm.	24-30	29	F		28	24	F		
Virgin.	24-30	29	F		28	24	F		
Wash.	24-30	29	F		28	24	F		
West.	24-30	29	F		28	24	F		
Wis.	24-30	29	F		28	24	F		
Wyo.	24-30	29	F		28	24	F		